



BAXI FIRES DIVISION

INSTALLER GUIDE

Model 748

Inset live fuel effect gas fire

Incorporating the BAXI FIRES DIVISION **FireSlide®** CONTROL

Fitted with one of the following fascia.

**CHIC, ENVY,
HERITAGE, LUXOR, OPULENT or
WESTMINSTER SLIMLINE.**

(G.C. Number 32-032-61)



We trust that this guide gives sufficient details to enable this appliance to be installed and maintained satisfactorily. However, if further information is required, our **Baxi Fires Division Technical Helpline** will be pleased to help. Telephone **08706 061 065** (National call rates apply in the United Kingdom). In the Republic of Ireland Telephone **0044 8706 061 065**.

**THIS APPLIANCE IS FOR USE WITH NATURAL GAS (G20).
WHEN CONVERTED USING CONVERSION KIT NO. 0595221 THIS APPLIANCE IS FOR USE WITH PROPANE GAS (G31).
THIS APPLIANCE IS SUITABLE ONLY FOR INSTALLATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM (GB) AND THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (IE).**

BAXI • VALOR • WONDERFIRE

INSTALLER: Please leave this guide with the owner

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B A X I F I R E S D I V I S I O N

Baxi Fires Division, Erdington, Birmingham B24 9QP
www.firesandstoves.co.uk

Because our policy is one of constant development and improvement, details may vary slightly from those given in this publication

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Safety First.

Baxi Fires Division fires are CE Approved and designed to meet the appropriate British Standards and Safety Marks.



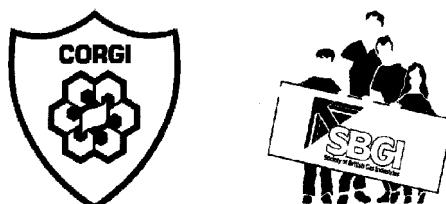
Quality and Excellence.

All Baxi Fires Division fires are manufactured to the highest standards of quality and excellence and are manufactured under a BS EN ISO 9001 quality system accepted by the British Standards Institute.



The Highest Standards

Baxi Fires Division is a member of the Society of British Gas Industries which works to ensure high standards of safety, quality and performance.



Careful Installation

Baxi Fires Division is a CORGI registered company. All our gas fires must be installed by a competent CORGI Registered Installer in accordance with our Installer Guide and should not be fitted directly on to a carpet or floor of combustible material.

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1. SAFETY

Installer

Before continuing any further with the installation of this appliance please read the following guide to manual handling

- The lifting weight of this appliance is as below: -

<u>Model</u>	<u>Hotbox and burner assembly (kg)</u>	<u>Fascia (kg)</u>
Chic	5.7	4.1
Envy	5.7	3.11
Heritage	5.7	11.13
Luxor	5.7	12.5
Opulent	5.7	12.5
Westminster	5.7	8.2

- One person should be sufficient to lift the fire. If for any reason this weight is considered too heavy then obtain assistance.
- When lifting always keep your back straight. Bend your legs and not your back.
- Avoid twisting at the waist. It is better to reposition your feet.
- Avoid upper body/top heavy bending. Do not lean forward or sideways whilst handling the fire.
- Always grip with the palm of the hand. Do not use the tips of fingers for support.
- Always keep the fire as close to the body as possible. This will minimise the cantilever action.
- Use gloves to provide additional grip.
- Always use assistance if required.

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2. APPLIANCE DATA

This product uses fuel effect pieces and a burner compartment rear wall containing Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF), which are man-made vitreous silicate fibres. Excessive exposure to these materials may cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Consequently, it is important to take care when handling these articles to ensure that the release of dust is kept to a minimum. To ensure that the release of fibres from these RCF articles is kept to a minimum, during installation and servicing we recommend that you use a HEPA filtered vacuum to remove any dust and soot accumulated in and around the fire before and after working on the fire. When replacing these articles we recommend that the replaced items are not broken up, but are sealed within a heavy duty polythene bag, clearly labelled as RCF waste. RCF waste is classed as a stable, non-reactive hazardous waste and may be disposed at a landfill licensed to accept such waste. Protective clothing is not required when handling these articles, but we recommend you follow the normal hygiene rules of not smoking, eating or drinking in the work area and always wash your hands before eating or drinking.

This appliance does not contain any component manufactured from asbestos or asbestos related products.

Gas	Natural (G20)	Propane (G31) *
Inlet Pressure	20mbar	37mbar
Input - Max. (Gross)	6.0kW (20,500Btu/h)	6.1kW (20,800Btu/h)
Input - Min. (Gross)	2.7kW (9,212Btu/h)	4.3kW (14,670Btu/h)
Inlet Test Pressure (Cold)	20.0 ± 1.0mbar (8.0 ± 0.4in w.g.)	37.0 ± 1.0 mbar (14.85 ± 0.4in w.g.)
Gas Connection	8mm pipe	8mm pipe
Burner Injector	Stereomatic Cat 82 - 069	Stereomatic Size 128
Pilot & Atmosphere Sensing Device	Copreci Ref. O.D.S 21500/166	Copreci Ref. O.D.S 21500/166 Fitted with RBM 180 - 02 injector
Ignition	Electronic (Battery 9V PP3)	Electronic (Battery 9V PP3)
Aeration	See section 16.1	Non-adjustable

* When converted using Kit 0595221

The appliance data label is located on a plate at the base of the fire. This can be seen by removing the lower hanging trim / firefront casting.

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The efficiency of this appliance has been measured as specified in BS 7977 - 1 and the result is 63 % (Gross). The gross calorific value of the fuel has been used for this efficiency calculation. The test data from which it has been calculated has been certified by Advantica Certification services (0087). The efficiency value may be used in the UK Government's Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) for energy rating of dwellings.

The conversion of **net** efficiency to **gross** was achieved by multiplying the net efficiency by the following conversion factor from Table E3 of SAP 2005, rounding down to the nearest whole number.

Gas	Conversion factor from net to gross efficiency
Natural Gas	0.901
LPG	0.921

3. GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

3.1 The installation must be in accordance with this guide.

For the user's protection, in the United Kingdom it is the law that all gas appliances are installed by competent persons in accordance with the current edition of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations. Failure to install the appliance correctly could lead to prosecution. The Council for the Registration of Gas Installers (CORGI) requires its members to work to recognised standards.

In the United Kingdom the installation must also be in accordance with:

All the relevant parts of local regulations.

All relevant codes of practice.

The relevant parts of the current editions of the following British Standards: -

BS 715

BS EN 1856 Part 1

BS EN 1858 which replaces BS 1289 Part 1

BS EN 1806 which replaces BS 1289 Part 2

BS EN 1856 Part 1 which replaces BS 4543 Part 2

BS 5440 Part 1

BS 5440 Part 2

BS 6461 Part 1

BS 1251

BS EN 1806

BS 5871 Part 2

BS 6891

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In England and Wales, the current edition of the Building Regulations issued by the Department of the Environment and the Welsh Office

In Scotland, the current edition of the Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations issued by the Scottish Executive.

In Northern Ireland, the current edition of the Building regulations (Northern Ireland) issued by the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland.

In the republic of Ireland the installation must be carried out by a competent person and installed in accordance with:

- a) The current edition of IS 813 "Domestic gas installations"
- b) All relevant national and local rules in force.
- c) The current building regulations

Where no specific instructions are given, reference should be made to the relevant British Standard Code of Practice.

3.2 In the United Kingdom, as supplied, this appliance can be installed in the following situations: -

3.2.1 A masonry chimney with a minimum diameter of 175mm (7") free from any obstruction, and with any damper or restrictor plate in the chimney removed or secured, and having a minimum effective flue height of 3m (10ft). A masonry chimney having a correctly installed flue liner to BS EN 1856 or BS 715 and with a minimum flue diameter of 125mm is also acceptable. Chair brick removal may not be required providing at least 50mm

clearance is available from the flue outlet to any fireplace component.

The appliance is designed to cater for low lintel installations (min height 505mm)

providing a minimum distance of 25mm is maintained between the lintel and the front face of the fireplace (i.e. 25mm rebated fire surround).

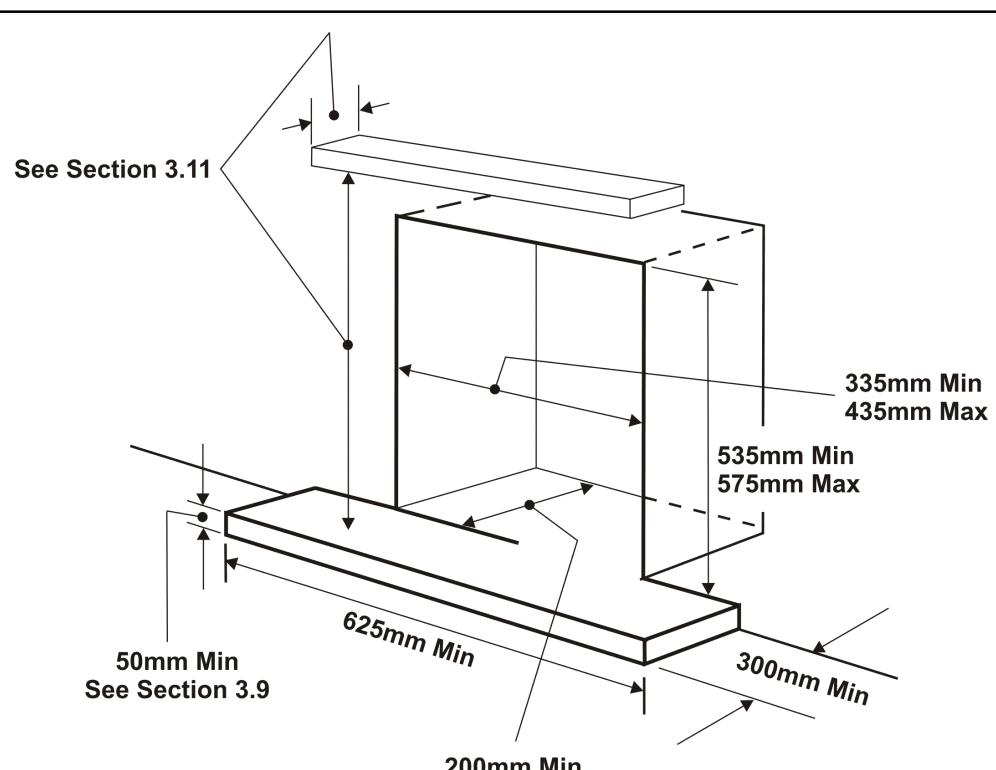


Figure 1. Hearth and fireplace opening dimensions

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3.2.1.1 ‘Hole-in-the-wall’ Installations

- It is recommended that a hearth should be installed as in figure 1.
- Chic, Envy, Heritage and Westminster models.

If a hearth is not fitted, the fire must be installed so that the distance from the base of the fireplace opening in the wall to the finished floor level is at least 72mm. Where there is no floor covering or carpet and the floor is of a type that is likely to be covered in such a way in the future then the distance from the base of the fireplace opening in the wall to the floor level should be increased to at least 147mm. The minimum shelf height will have to be taken from the base of the fireplace opening.

Luxor and Opulent models.

If a reduced depth hearth is fitted, the fire must be installed so that the distance from the base of the fireplace opening in the wall to the finished floor level is at least 72mm. It is recommended that the reduced hearth has a depth from the fixing plane of the fire of 100mm minimum. This is necessary to support the lower front casting. Where there is no floor covering or carpet and the floor is of a type that is likely to be covered in such a way in the future then the distance from the base of the fireplace opening in the wall to the floor level should be increased to at least 147mm.

- To protect from the risk of burns and ignition of clothing a tactile separator shall be used. The hearth detailed in section 3.9 meets the requirements for a tactile separator. If this is not used then a 625mm long fender, kerb, horizontal bar, or other barrier, being fixed not less than 50mm above floor level and positioned 300mm in front of the fixing plane of the fire will meet the requirement.

3.2.2 To a fireplace incorporating a metal flue box conforming to BS EN 1856 Part 1 or BS 715 with a minimum internal depth of 150mm. Incombustible mineral wool insulation of not less than 50mm thickness must be applied to the top surface of the hotbox (See figure 2) and it must stand on a non-combustible hearth (See figure 1).

3.2.3 To a fireplace that has a precast concrete or clay flue block system conforming to BS1289 or BS EN 1806. The appliance is suitable for installations conforming to older versions of BS1289 as well as the current edition. The flue blocks must have a minimum width not less than 63mm and a cross-sectional area not less than

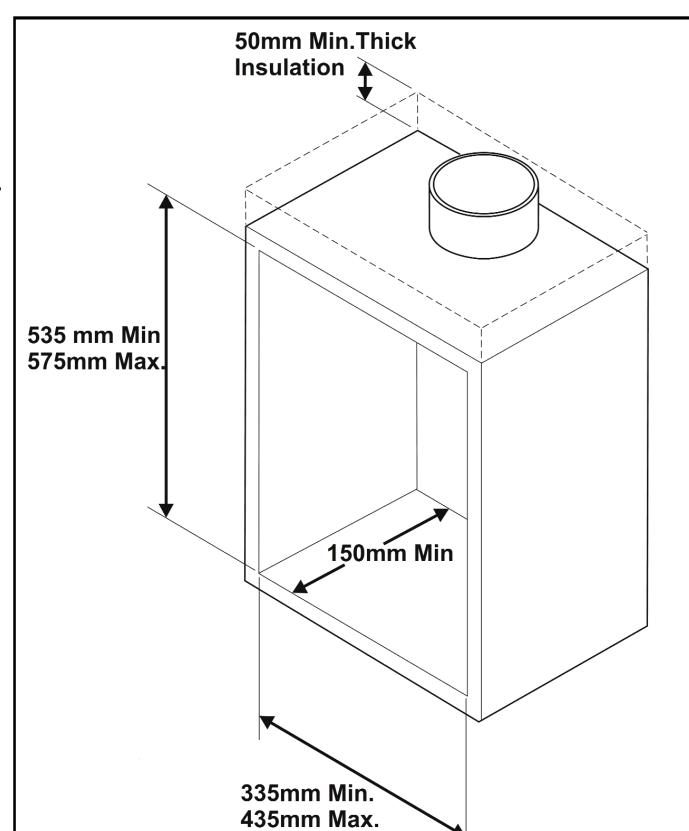


Figure 2. Metal flue box

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13,000mm². Older editions of BS1289 required a cross-sectional area of 13,000mm². The current revision of the standard requires 16,500mm². This appliance is suitable in both cases. The total depth of the opening measured from the finished front of the fireplace (Including plaster, surround etc.) must be **not less than 120mm** (See figure 3). The current versions of BS1289 and BS EN 1806 recommend that there should be an air space or insulation between the flue blocks and the plaster because heat transfer may cause cracking on directly plastered flues. However, generally this appliance is suitable for installations under all circumstances unless there is a history of cracking problems. Remember that faults such as cracking may be caused by poorly built and restrictive flues, e.g. mortar extrusions, too many bends, flue heights below three metres, restrictive terminations, etc.

3.2.4 If the fireplace opening is greater than the acceptable dimensions given in this guide, do not use the back of a fire surround or marble to reduce the opening. This may cause cracking of the surround back or marble.

3.3 The following flues are suitable:

- 225mm x 225mm conventional brick flue.
If a flue liner is used, it must be a minimum of 125mm diameter. The liner must be sealed to the surrounding area above the fireplace opening and to the top of the chimney. An approved terminal must be fitted.
- A properly constructed precast flue conforming to B.S 1289 or BS EN 1806.
- A flue pipe with a minimum diameter of 127mm. See B.S 6461 Part 1 for suitable materials. Metal flue pipes must comply with BS EN 1856 or BS 715.

3.3.1 The minimum effective height of the flue must be 3m.

3.3.2 The flue must be clear of any obstruction and its base must be clear of debris.

3.3.3 The flue must be completely sealed so that combustion products do not come into contact with combustible materials outside the chimney.

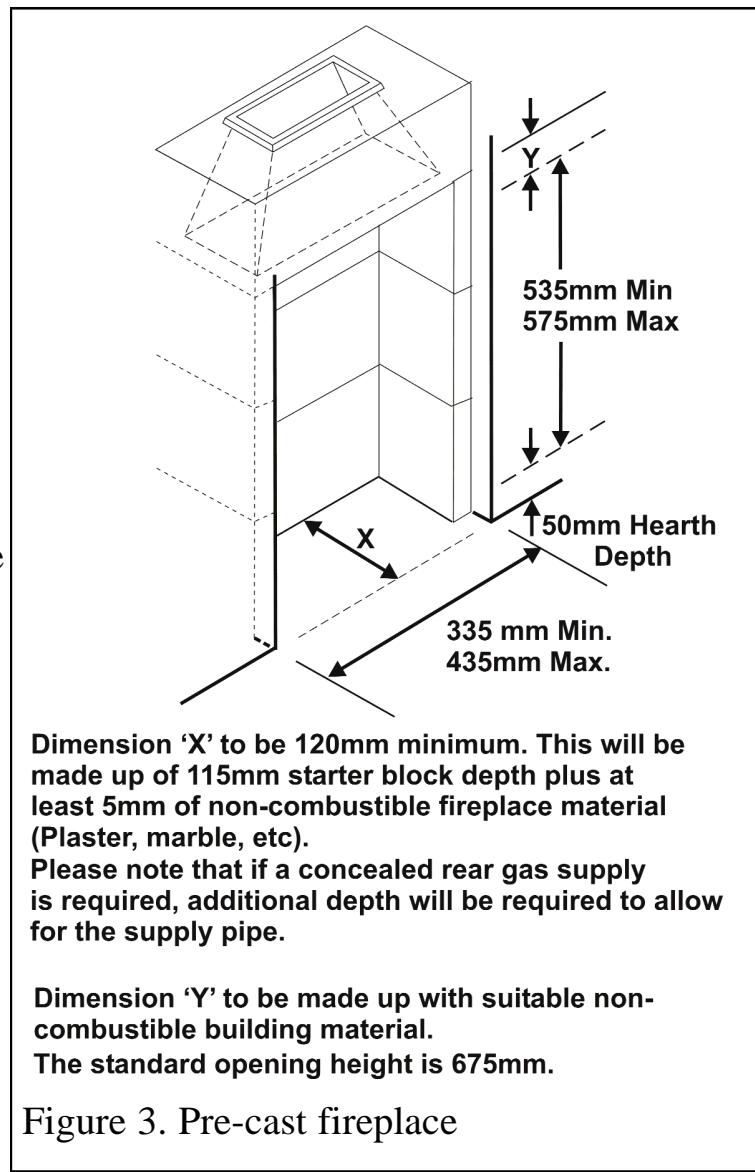


Figure 3. Pre-cast fireplace

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3.3.4 The flue must serve only one fireplace.

3.4 The flue must conform to BS 5440: Part 1 in design and installation.

The flue, measured from the bottom of the fireplace opening to the bottom of the terminal, shall be not less than 3m in actual vertical height. When calculated in accordance with BS 5440: Part 1 Annex A, the minimum **equivalent** height of the flue shall be 2.0m of 125mm dia. flue pipe.

3.5 The flue must not be used for any other appliance or application.

3.6 Any chimney dampers or restrictors should be removed. If removal is not possible they must be fixed in the open position.

3.7 If the appliance is intended to be installed to a chimney, which was previously used for solid fuel, the flue must be swept clean prior to installation. All flues should be inspected for soundness and freedom from blockages.

3.8 If the fireplace opening is an underfloor draught type, it must be sealed to stop any draughts.

3.9 The appliance must be mounted behind a non-combustible hearth unless the conditions of section 3.2.1.1 are met (N.B. conglomerate marble hearths are considered as non-combustible). The appliance can be fitted to a purpose made proprietary class "O"-150°C surround. The hearth material must be at least 12mm thick. The periphery of the hearth (or fender) should be at least 50mm above floor level to discourage the placing of carpets or rugs over it.

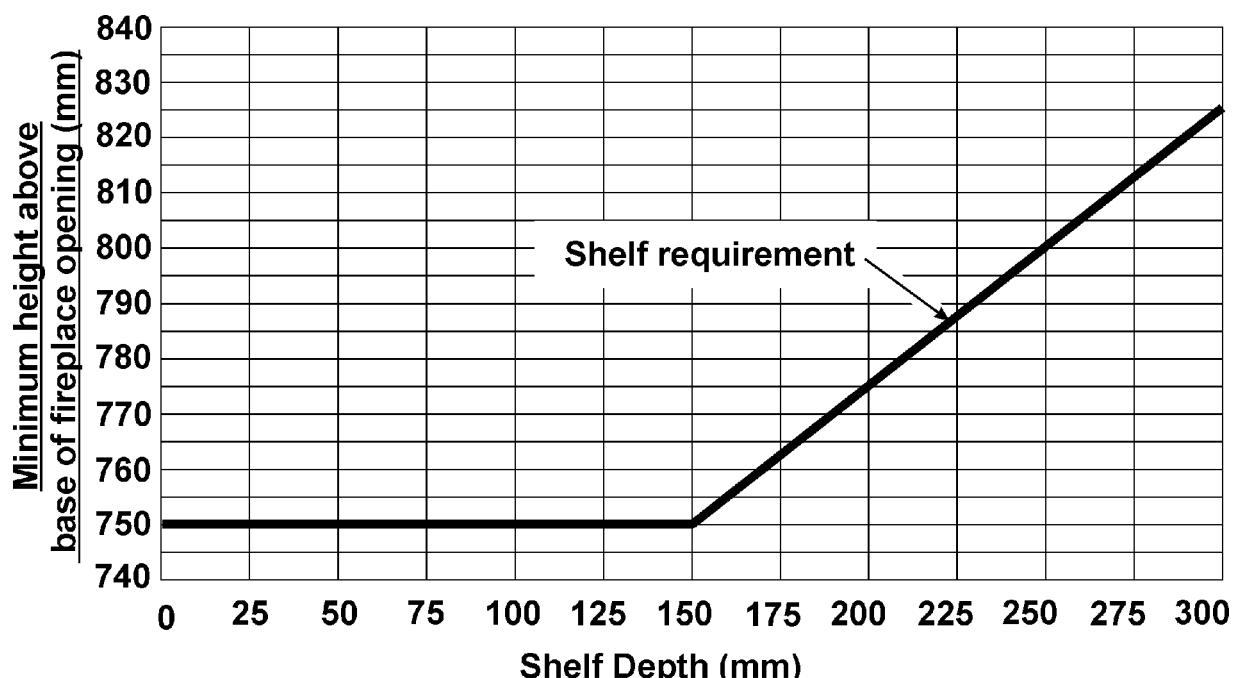
The appliance must not stand on combustible materials or carpets (See figure 1).

3.10 The front face of the fireplace should be reasonably flat over the area covered by the hotbox top and side flange seals to ensure good sealing. These faces should be made good if necessary. The fireplace floor should be reasonably flat to ensure that a good seal with the hotbox can be made.

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3.11 The minimum height from the base of the fireplace opening to the underside of any shelf made from wood or other combustible materials is detailed below.

- *For a shelf up to 150mm deep:* Minimum height = 750mm.
- *For a shelf deeper than 150mm:* 750mm + 12.5mm for every 25mm depth over 150mm (See Graph 1).



Graph 1. Combustible shelf clearances

3.12 Note that soft wall coverings (e.g. embossed vinyl, etc.) are easily affected by heat. They may scorch or become discoloured when close to a heating appliance. Please bear this in mind when installing.

3.13 The appliance must not be installed in any room, which contains a bath, or shower or where steam is regularly present.

3.14 An extractor fan may only be used in the same room as this appliance, or in any area from which ventilation for the appliance is taken, if it does not affect the safe performance of the appliance. Note the spillage test requirements detailed further on in this manual. If the fan is likely to affect the appliance, the appliance must not be installed unless the fan is permanently disconnected.

2mm gap to combustible cladding

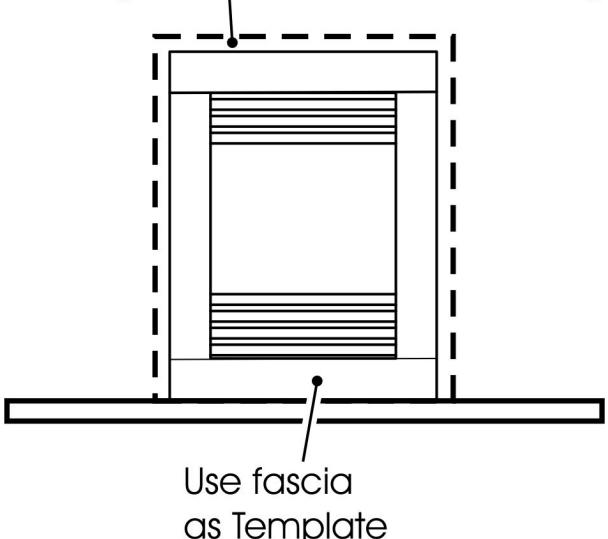


Figure 4. Removal of combustible cladding (Shown with the 'Chic' fascia)

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3.15 Normal adventitious ventilation is usually sufficient to satisfy the ventilation requirements of this appliance. In GB reference should be made to BS 5871 Part 2 and in IE reference should be made to the current edition of IS 813 “Domestic gas Installations” which makes clear the conditions that must be met to demonstrate that sufficient ventilation is available

3.16 Propane gas appliances must not be installed in a room, which is built entirely below ground level (See BS 5871 Pt2).

3.17 If the appliance is to be fitted against a wall with combustible cladding, the cladding must be removed from the area covered by the fascia. The cladding must also not touch the fascia (See figure 4). We suggest that the actual fascia is used as a template to mark the area for combustible cladding removal and that this area is increased by at least 2mm all round. Ensure that the depth of the cladding will not prevent the fitting or subsequent removal of the fascia.

3.18 Proprietary terminals must comply with BS 715 or BS 1289. Any terminal or termination must be positioned in accordance with BS 5440 Part 1 to ensure that the products of combustion can be safely dispersed into the outside atmosphere. Where the appliance is connected to an unlined brick chimney it is generally unnecessary for the chimney pot to be replaced or for a terminal to be fitted unless the flue has a diameter smaller than 170mm.

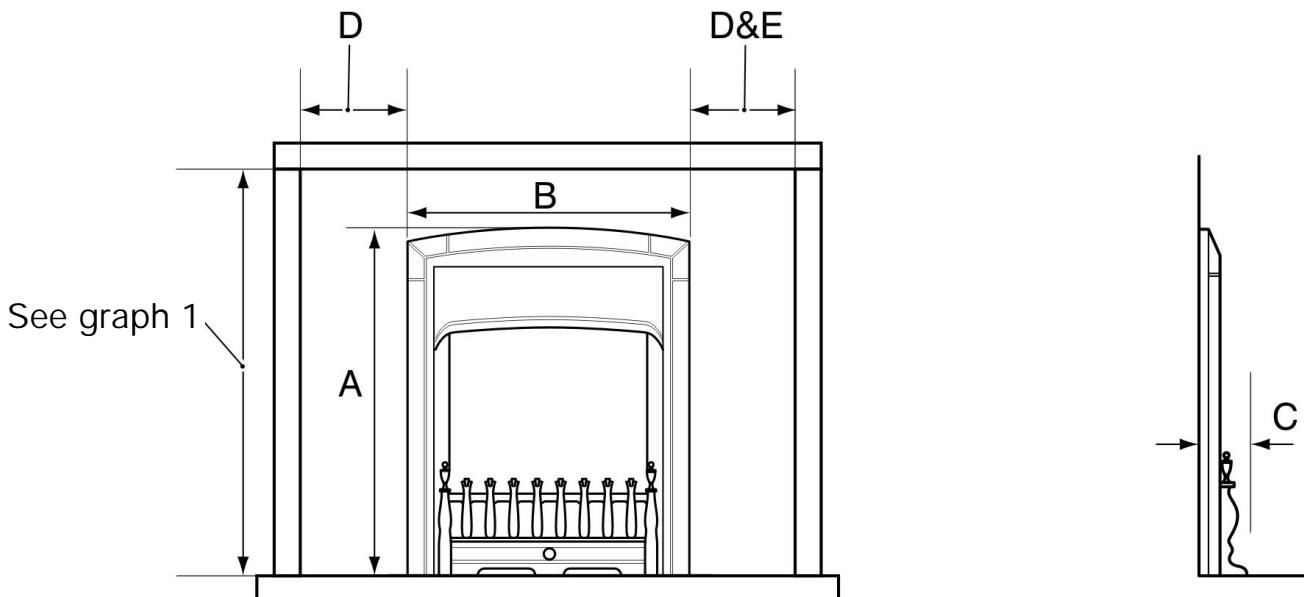
3.19 The appliance is fitted with an A.S.D (Atmosphere sensing device). If the appliance closes down after a period of operation for no apparent reason, the consumer should be informed to stop using the appliance until the installation and appliance have been thoroughly checked. The A.S.D will shut the appliance down if an unacceptable amount of harmful products of combustion accumulate. Under no circumstances should the A.S.D be altered or bypassed in any way. Only a genuine manufacturers replacement part should be fitted. The individual A.S.D components are not replaceable.

3.20 A fireguard complying with BS 8423 should be fitted for the protection of young children, the elderly the infirm and pet animals.

3.21 The minimum allowable distance from the outside of the fascia to a corner wall having combustible material or any other combustible surface which projects beyond the front of the appliance is shown in figure 5.

A 10mm access clearance from a non-combustible surface is necessary at the left side (See figure 5).

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Key	Description	Model			
		Opulent & Luxor	Chic & Envy	Heritage	Westminster
A	Appliance height (mm)	606	600	638	610
B	Appliance width (mm)	518	467	515	510
C	Appliance depth into room (mm)	85	57	51	56
D	Minimum mandatory clearance to combustible surfaces projecting beyond the front of appliance (mm).	100	100	100	100
E	Recommended clearance to non-combustible surfaces for access purposes (mm).	100	100	100	100

Figure 5. Appliance dimensions and clearances (Fascia may differ from that shown). Dimensions are subject to manufacturing tolerance.

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4. PACK CONTENTS

- 1 Hotbox and burner assembly
- 1 Literature pack
- 1 Loose parts pack including: -
- 1 Length of self-adhesive foam seal
- 2 Tension cables
- 2 Cable adjusters
- 1 Flue restrictor with 2 securing screws
- 4 Eyebolts
- 4 Fibre plugs
- 4 Woodscrews
- 1 Strip of floor sealing tape
- 1 Nut and olive for 8mm inlet pipe
- 1 "T" connector including pressure test point
- 1 Grommet for rear of hotbox.
- 2 Fascia fixing screws.
- 1 Self adhesive control position label.
- 1 Ceramic fuel effect pack (Not shown)

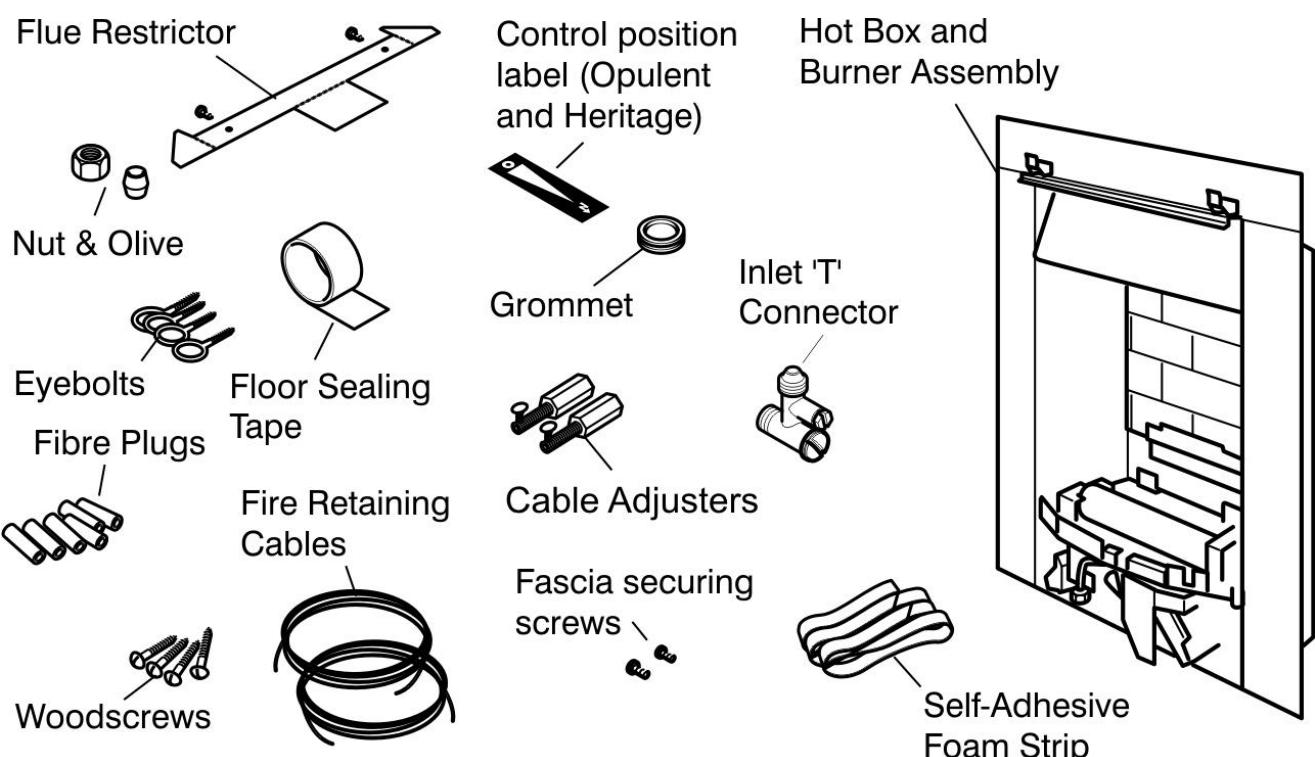


Figure 6. Pack contents

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'Chic' & 'Envy' fascia

- 1 Fascia assembly.
- 1 Burner tray trim (Chic only)
- 1 'Hole in the wall' baffle (Chic only)

'Opulent' and 'Luxor' fascia

- 1 Fascia
- 1 Decorative knob
- 2 Fascia securing brackets
- 1 Slider control
- 3 M5 x 8mm screws
- 2 M4 x 10mm screws.

'Heritage' fascia

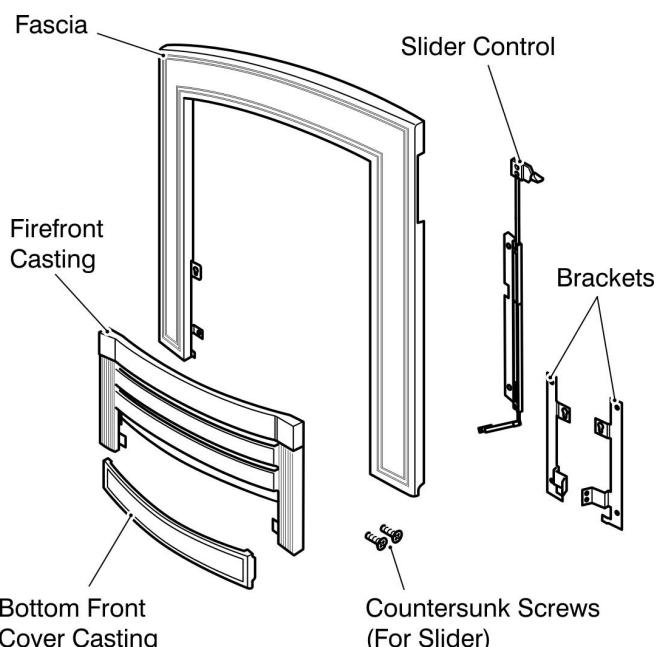
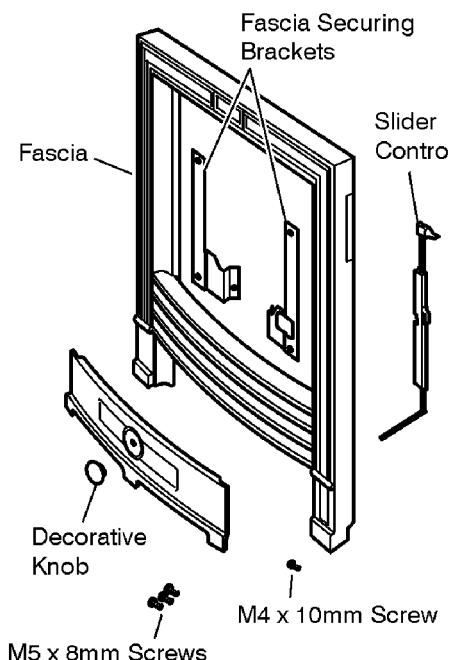
- 1 Fascia
- 1 Slider control
- 2 Countersunk screws (For slider control).
- 2 Brackets

'Westminster' fascia

- 1 Fascia
- 1 Slider control
- 2 Brackets
- 2 M5 x 8mm screws (For slider control).
- 2 M4 x 10mm screws (For brackets).

Remove all the items carefully to prevent damage. Take special care when handling the ceramic components. Some items may be contained in the packaging fitments - Examine the packaging carefully before discarding. Check that all the items are present and undamaged.

Opulent and Luxor



Heritage

Figure 6. Pack contents continued

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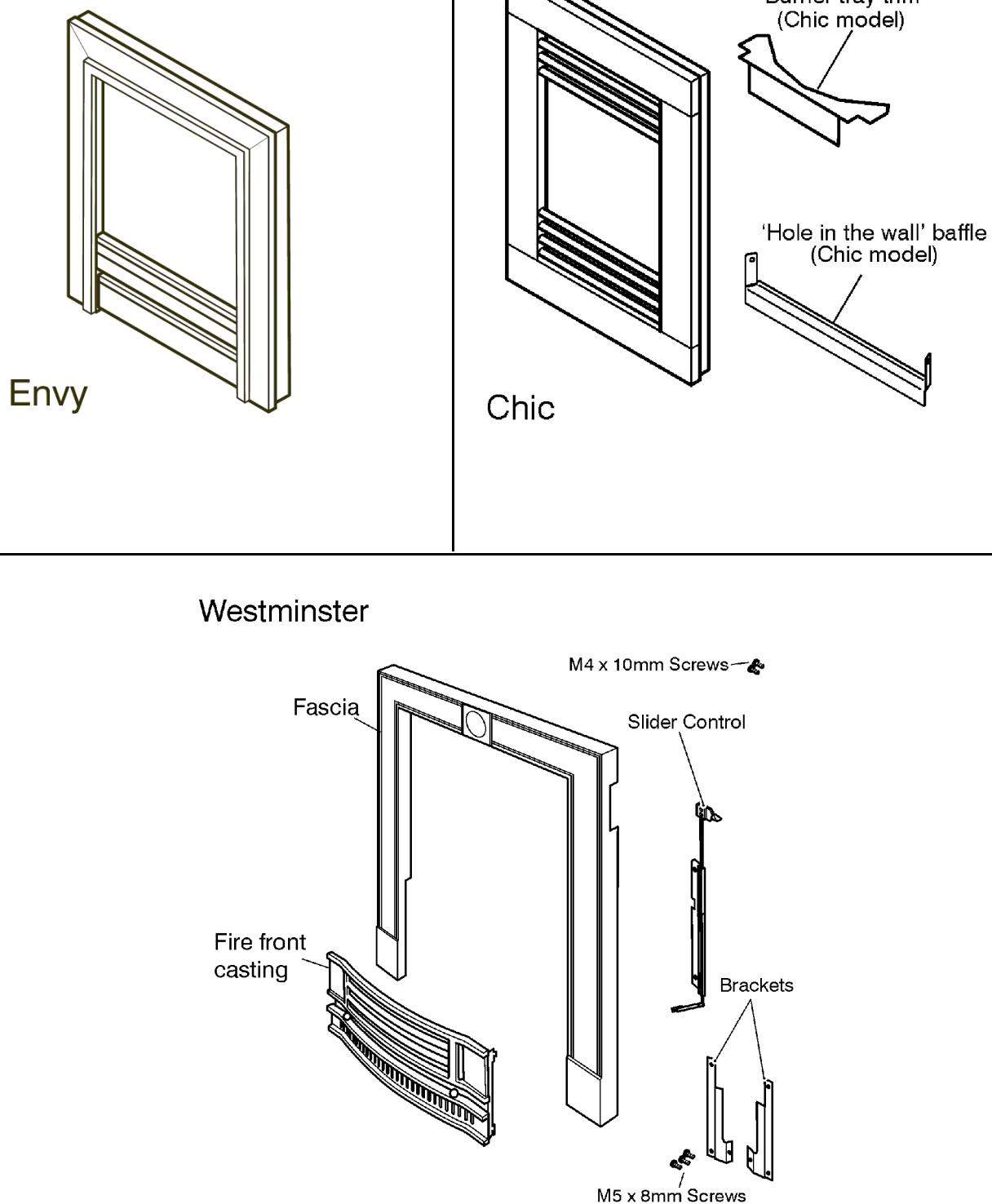


Figure 6. Pack contents continued

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5. FIREPLACE CHECK

5.1 Fireplace check.

5.1.1 Fireplace size

The fireplace must comply with the requirements described in section 3.2. This may entail removing the fireback and infill material behind the fireback.

5.1.2 Fireplace general condition

The fireplace floor should be reasonably flat to ensure that the hotbox can be installed without it rocking and so that a good seal can be made at the bottom front of the box. The front face of the fireplace should be reasonably flat over the area covered by the hotbox top and side flange seals to ensure good sealing. These faces should be made good if necessary. If the appliance is to be fitted against a wall with combustible cladding, the cladding must be removed from the area covered by the fascia. The cladding must also not touch the fascia (See figure 4). We suggest that the actual fascia is used as a template to mark the area for combustible cladding removal and that this area is increased by at least 2mm all round.

5.1.3 Soundness for appliance attachment

Two primary methods of retaining the appliance are provided: -

- 1) By fixing to the fireplace front surround.
- 2) Using concealed tension cables fixed to the rear of the fireplace opening together with secondary fixing to the fireplace floor.

The methods are detailed in section 9 of this manual. Before selecting the retention method, consult with the customer. Method 2 is provided for instances where drilling holes in the front surface of the fireplace surround is unacceptable to the customer or otherwise impractical. *N.B. It is unwise to attempt to drill into marble without the proper tools and equipment.*

If method 1 is chosen, make sure that the front surround area is sound enough to take the fibre plugs and woodscrews. If necessary, make sound with a suitable cement.

If method 2 is chosen, make sure that the areas at the back is sound enough to take the eyebolts. If these areas have deteriorated due to prolonged use, they should be made sound with a suitable cement.

5.1.4 Installations using a metal flue box

The whole of the top surface of the metal flue box must be covered with a minimum 50mm layer of mineral wool or equivalent insulation (See figure 2).

5.2 Fireplace flue pull.

Close all doors and windows in the room in which the appliance is to be installed. After confirming with a match that smoke is drawn into the flue, light a 13 gram smoke pellet and check that there is a definite flow through the flue. Verify outside that the smoke exits from one terminal only and that the termination is suitable. Observe where possible, upstairs rooms and loft spaces for signs of escaping smoke indicating a

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defective flue. If there is not a definite flow warm the flue for a few minutes and repeat the smoke pellet test. If there is still no definite flow the flue may need remedial work – **Do not fit the appliance until there is a definite flow through the flue.**

6. IGNITION CHECK

Before attempting to install, it is worth checking that the electronic ignition system performs satisfactorily.

Fit the battery to the ignition block located below the burner tray at the left side (See figure 7). The positive terminal (+) is to the top as you insert.

- Depress the control pivot plate as far as it will go.

This should close the ignition circuit. Sparks should be seen tracking from the electrode pin to the pilot tip (See figure 8).

- If there are no sparks make the following checks.
- Check condition of battery and that it is correctly fitted.
- If the above is satisfactory, check the ignition circuit and components (See the servicing section in this manual).

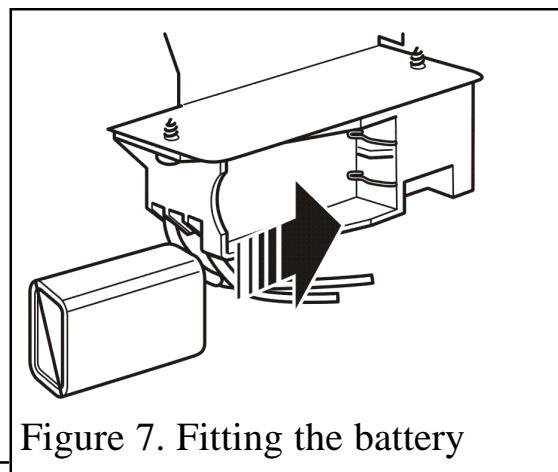


Figure 7. Fitting the battery

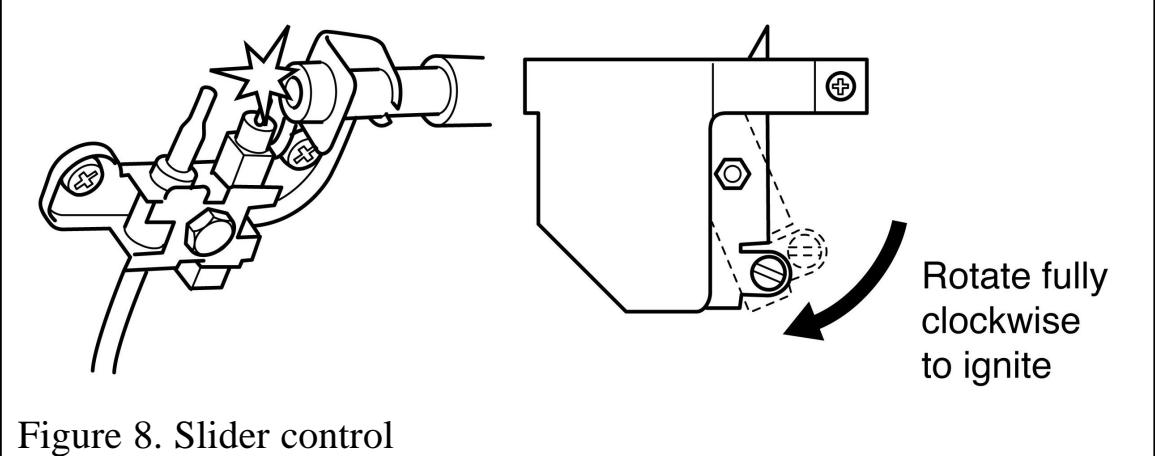


Figure 8. Slider control

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7. GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION

A nut and olive are provided for an 8mm pipe inlet connection to the 'T' connector at the bottom front of the appliance. The 'T' connector can be rotated to allow a connection from any direction. The 'T' connector includes a valve for isolating the gas supply and a pressure test point.

The supply pipe must be rigid material. Flexible pipe must not be used.

Concealed supply pipe connection.

If a concealed connection from inside the fireplace is required then, **before the appliance is fitted into the fireplace** it will be necessary to extend the supply line so that it will project through the hole in the back of the hotbox and run to the 'T' connector at the front. The pipe run from the supply line up to the rear opening in the hotbox must be kept away from the area which will be taken by the hotbox when it is installed. Note that the centre of the appliance inlet 'T' connector is 25mm above the fireplace floor.

The inlet 'T' connector should be fitted to the supply pipe at this stage.

8. PREPARING APPLIANCE FOR INSTALLATION

8.1 Appliance preparation.

1. Remove any transit tape and packing and inspect for any evidence of mishandling which might affect the performance. Each unit is flame tested before it leaves the factory and as a result there may be slight discolouration around the burner ports.

2. Detach the burner unit from the hotbox by removing two screws (See figure 9). Lift the burner unit clear.

IMPORTANT

Before continuing with the installation of this gas fire the aeration setting on the burner must be checked. The aeration is factory set for use with a ceramic pebble fuel effect (See section 16.1) .

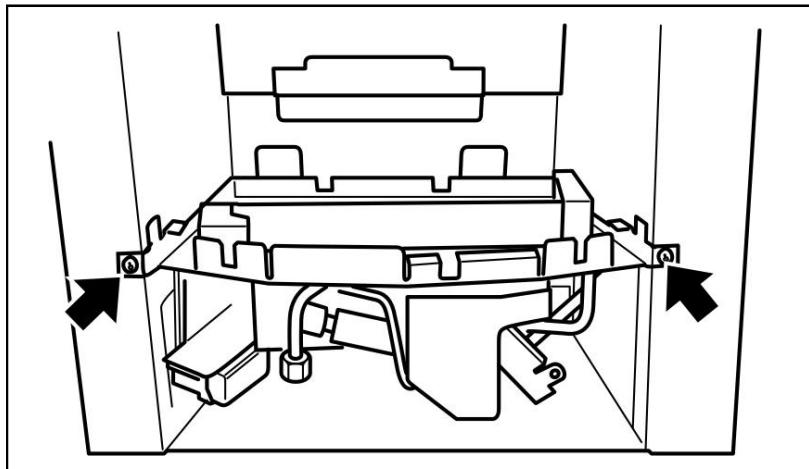


Figure 9. Burner attachment points

3. It is important that the grommet supplied in the loose parts pack is fitted to the hole in the rear of the hotbox.

4. There is a length of self adhesive foam seal supplied with the fire. This will need to be fitted to the outer rear edges of the side and top flanges of the hotbox. Cut the foam

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seal to the required length. Be careful not to stretch the seal when measuring. Remove the protective backing from the foam seal and fit this to the rear of the top flange (See figure 10).

8.2 The flue restrictor.

This appliance is supplied with a flue restrictor for use where the flue draught is excessive. **The restrictor must not be fitted where a precast flue or a 125mm flue liner is used.** For flue liners greater than 125mm and all other installations the restrictor should be fitted. There may however, be certain exceptional circumstances where fitting the restrictor causes the fire to fail the spillage test. In such cases the restrictor will have to be removed. After removal conduct the spillage check again.

The restrictor is packed flat with the appliance and will require bending prior to fixing. Bend the restrictor as shown in figure 11.

Fit the restrictor as shown in figure 12 using the two screws provided.

The Foam Seal should touch at this point
Ensure that there is no gap between the seals

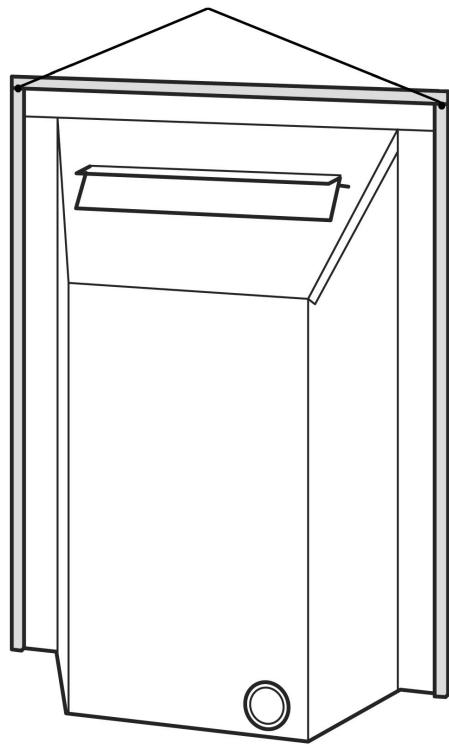


Figure 10. Fitting the foam seal

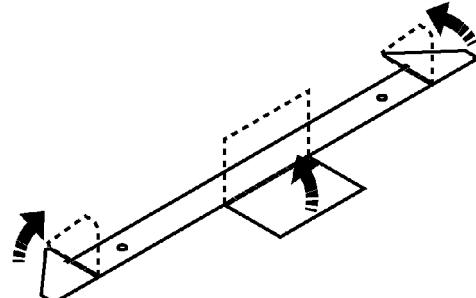


Figure 11. Bending the restrictor

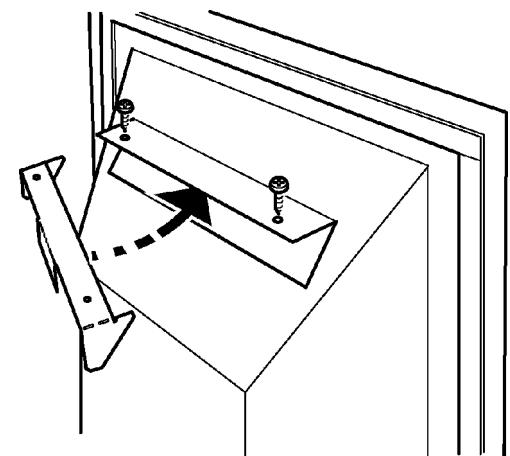


Figure 12. Fixing restrictor

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9. HOTBOX INSTALLATION

9.1 Method 1- Front fixing to fireplace surround.

1. Make sure that the fireplace front surround area is sound enough to take the fibre plugs and woodscrews. If necessary, make sound with a suitable cement.
2. Place the hotbox centrally in the fireplace in the position in which it is to be permanently installed. If a concealed connection is being used, insert the hotbox into the fireplace feeding the supply pipe through the pierced hole in the grommet.
3. Mark the fireplace front surround through the four fixing holes in the side flanges of the hotbox (See figure 13).
4. Remove the hotbox. Drill four holes in the fireplace front surround at the marked positions using a no.12 masonry drill.

5. Insert a fibre plug into each hole.
6. Place the hotbox back in position in the fireplace.
7. Fit a woodscrew through each hole in the hotbox flanges and tighten to seal the box to the fireplace surround.

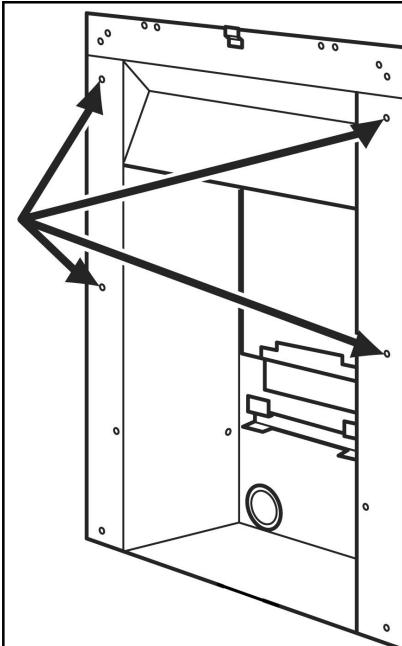


Figure 13. Front fixing

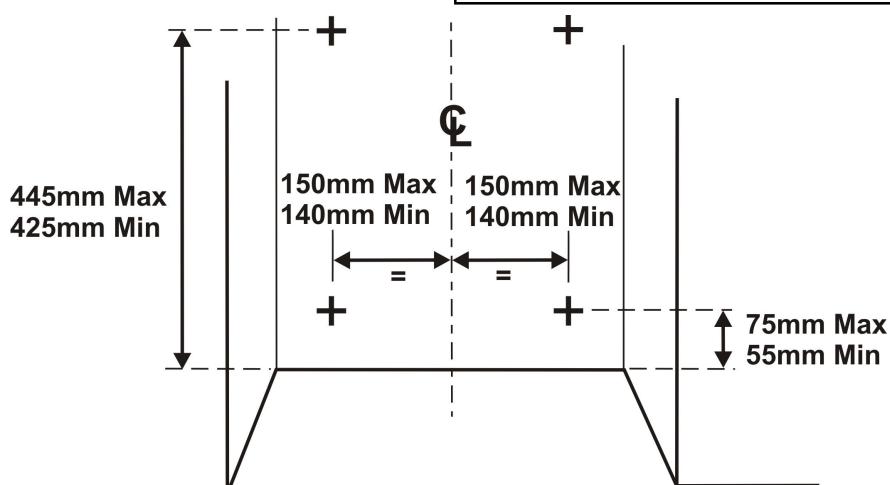


Figure 14. Eyebolt positions

9.2 Method 2 - Cable retention.

1. Make sure that the relevant areas at the fireplace back are sound enough to take the eyebolts. If these areas have deteriorated due to prolonged use they should be made sound with a suitable cement.
2. Drill four holes in the rear wall of the fireplace for the eyebolt plugs. The holes should be drilled within the range of positions shown in figure 14 using a no.12 masonry drill. The holes should be equidistant each side of the centre line of the fireplace to ensure that the appliance finishes centrally in the opening when tension is applied to the cables.

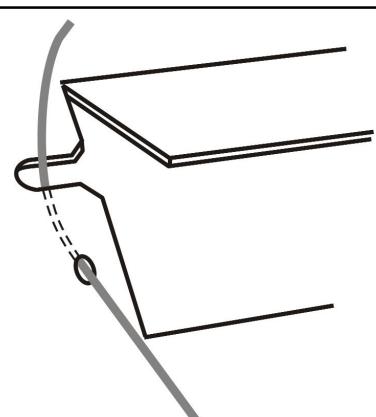


Figure 15. Upper cable retention

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3. Insert a fibre plug into each hole. Use the fibre plugs supplied with this appliance - **Never use plastic plugs instead of the fibre plugs supplied.** Screw the eyebolts into the plugs. Make sure that the bolts are secure.

4. Place the hotbox unit close to the fireplace but allow sufficient access into the fireplace opening so that the cables can be threaded through the eyebolts and returned through the side of the hotbox. If a concealed connection is being used, insert the hotbox into the fireplace feeding the supply pipe through the pierced hole in the rear grommet.

5. The rear of the hotbox has a slot and hole each side of the outlet opening. Assemble one end of the cable to the top of the fire by passing it through the small round hole and locking by positioning the cable in the adjacent slot (See figure 15). Give the cables a pull so that they grip.

6. Thread the cables through the eyebolts. Return the cables through the holes near the bottom of the hotbox side panels (See figure 17).

7. Place the hotbox fully back into the fireplace opening so that it is sealed against the fireplace front surround.

8. Fit a cable retainer over the bottom end of each cable.

9. Pull each cable taut. Push the cable retainers hard up against the side panels. The end of the cable adjuster will pass into the hole. Tighten the screws in the retainers so that they clamp the cables in position. Apply tension to the cables by turning the hexagonal adjusters by hand (See figure 17).

10. Inspect the installation of the hotbox against the fireplace surround. If the hotbox is aligned squarely and the sealing is satisfactory, fully tighten the cable retainers.

11. If the hotbox is not correctly aligned, release the tension on the cables by slackening the screws and turning the hexagonal adjusters fully anticlockwise. The hotbox should then automatically realign itself. Pull each cable taut again and push the cable retainers back against the side panels. Again, tighten the screws in the retainers and apply tension to the cables by turning the hexagonal adjusters clockwise as far as possible.

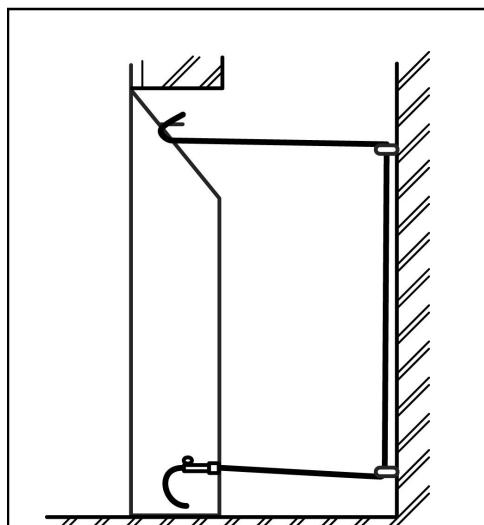


Figure 16. Cable route

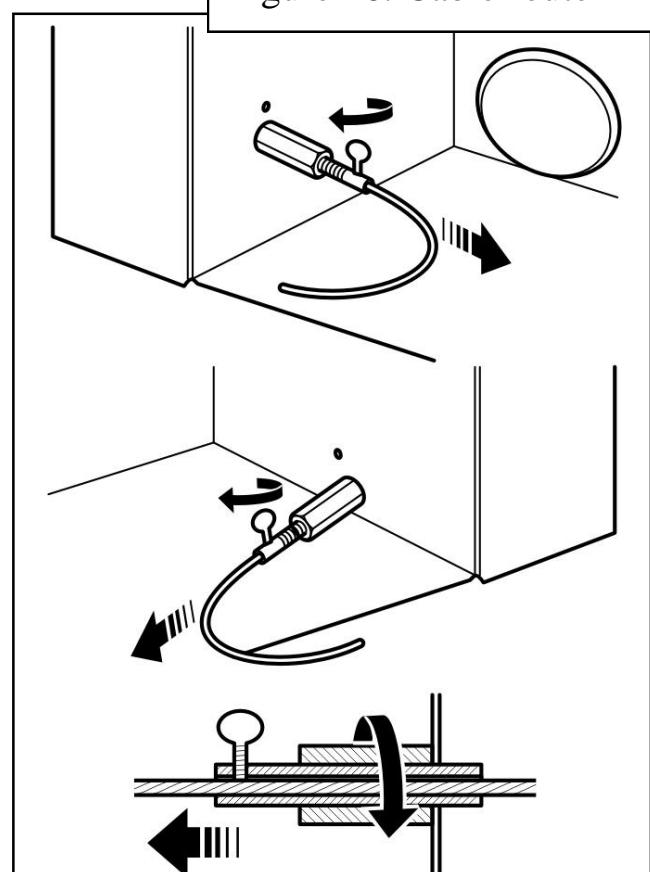


Figure 17. Lower cable retention

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12. Do not cut off any excess cable, instead coil up the cable so that they are available to allow easy removal and refitting of the appliance during subsequent service calls.

9.3 Floor sealing - All installations.

Using the floor sealing tape supplied, seal the bottom of the hotbox to the fireplace and hearth floor (See figure 18).

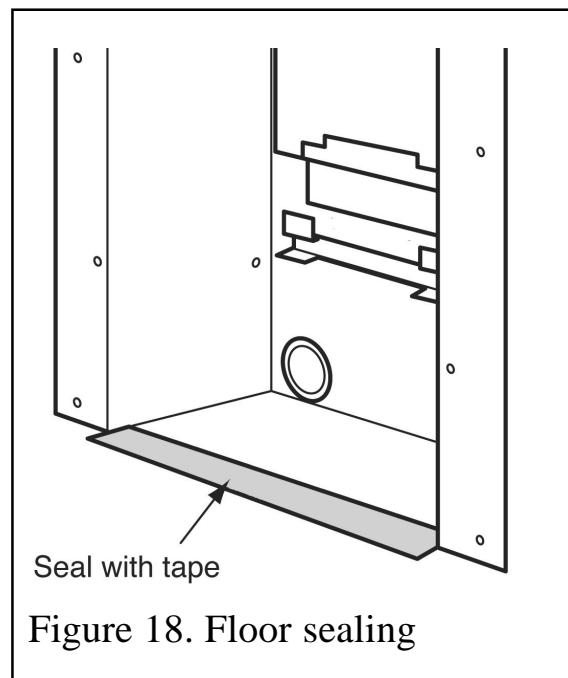


Figure 18. Floor sealing

10. BURNER INSTALLATION

10.1 Burner and supply pipe installation.

1. Fit the burner unit to the hotbox using the two screws removed previously
2. Connect the supply line to the appliance.
3. If closed, open the isolating valve at the inlet 'T' connector.
4. Turn on the gas supply and pressure check the installation pipework for gas soundness. In the United Kingdom check in accordance with the current edition of BS 6891. In the Republic of Ireland refer to the current edition of I.S. 813 "Domestic gas installations".

10.2.1 Lighting the burner.

1. If closed, open the isolating valve at the inlet 'T' connector.
2. Depress the control pivot plate as far as it will go and hold in this position (See section 6, figure 8). This should close the ignition circuit and (now that the gas is connected) simultaneously open the gas tap allowing the gas to flow to the pilot. Wait a few seconds while the air is purged. The electronically generated sparks should light the pilot. The pilot should then light the main burner at its low setting. There may be a delay of up to four seconds between the pilot lighting and ignition of the gas at the main burner. This is normal and is due to the time required to fill the main burner compartment with sufficient gas for ignition.

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10.2.2 Operating the burner.

1. When the burner is operating properly, gradually lift the control pivot plate upwards. The burner flames should gradually increase until the control pivot plate is nearly at its highest position. You should feel some resistance when the control pivot plate reaches the maximum burner flame position. Lifting further upwards until the control pivot plate comes to a stop should then turn the burner and pilot off. When the above checks have been completed close the isolating valve on the inlet 'T' connector. If the above checks are satisfactory, continue with the installation. If not, check the control and ignition circuitry and components as described in the servicing section of this manual.

10.3 Inlet pressure check.

The appliance is pre-set to give the correct heat input at the inlet pressure shown in section 2 of this manual. No adjustment is necessary.

1. Check the inlet pressure by fitting a pressure gauge at the test point. The test point is on the inlet 'T' connector (See figure 19). Check the pressure with the appliance alight and set at maximum output.

2. After checking, turn off the appliance. Remove the pressure gauge and replace the test point sealing screw.

3. Relight the appliance. Turn to the maximum output position and test around the sealing screw for gas soundness with a suitable leak detection fluid.

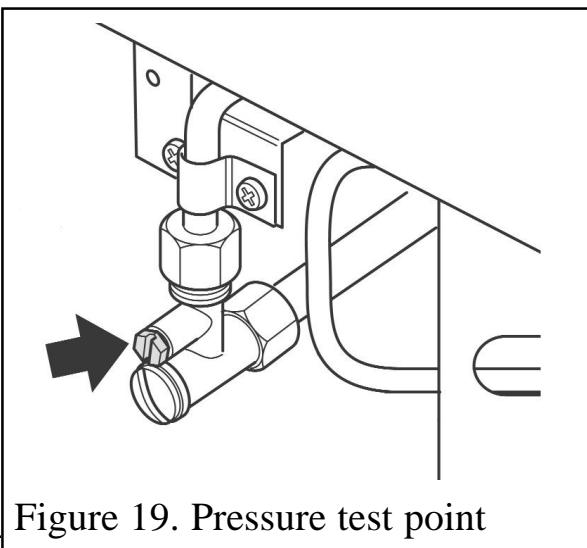


Figure 19. Pressure test point

10.4 Fitting the burner tray trim to the Chic model.

The 'Luxor', 'Opulent', 'Envy', 'Heritage' and 'Westminster' models do not have a burner tray trim.

1. Fit the burner tray trim over the front rim of the burner tray. There are two tags which locate over the edge of the burner tray. Push the trim fully down (See figure 20).

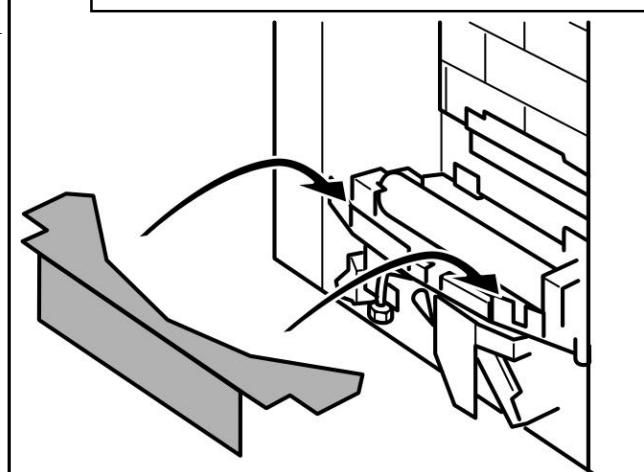


Figure 20. Fitting burner tray trim to 'Chic' model.

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11. FITTING THE FASCIA

11.1 Assembling the 'Luxor' and 'Opulent' fascia.

(See figure 21).

Step 1. Lay the fascia face down on a flat surface.

Step 2. Unscrew and remove the side infill panel. Discard the side panel and screws.

Step 3. Locate the lower right hand bracket onto the fascia and secure with 2 off M5 x 8mm screws supplied.

Step 4. Locate the lower left hand bracket onto the fascia and secure through the lower hole with 1 off M5 x 8mm screw supplied.

Step 5. Locate the slider control and secure through the upper hole with 1 off M4 x 10mm countersunk screw supplied.

Step 6. Secure the top of the left hand bracket and bottom of the slider control using 1 off M4 x 10mm countersunk screw supplied.

11.2 Assembling the 'Westminster' fascia.

(See steps 3-6 in figure 21).

Step 1. Lay the fascia face down on a flat surface.

Step 2. Locate the lower right hand bracket onto the fascia and secure with 2 off M5 x 8mm screws supplied.

Step 3. Locate the lower left hand bracket onto the fascia and secure through the lower hole with 1 off M5 x 8mm screw supplied.

Step 4. Locate the slider control and secure through the upper hole with 1 off M4 x 10mm countersunk screw supplied.

Step 5. Secure the top of the left hand bracket and bottom of the slider control using 1 off M4 x 10mm countersunk screw supplied.

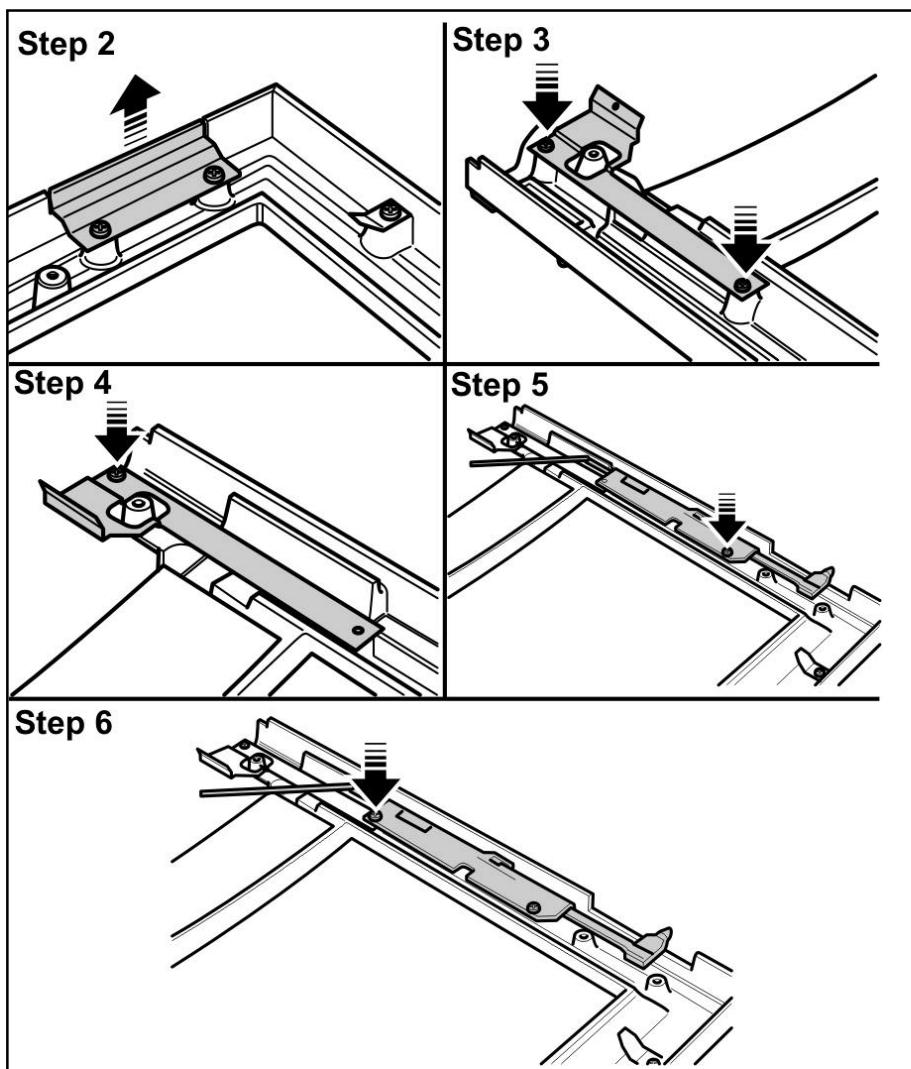


Figure 21. Luxor and Opulent fascia. (Fascia and bracket design may differ from those shown)

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11.3 Assembling the 'Heritage' fascia.

(See figure 22).

Step 1. Lay the fascia face down on a flat surface.

Step 2. Unscrew and remove the lower brackets.

Step 3. Supplied with the fascia are two replacement brackets.

Locate the right hand replacement bracket onto the fascia and secure with 2 of the screws previously removed.

Step 4. Locate the left hand replacement bracket onto the fascia and secure through the lower hole with 1 of the screws previously removed.

Step 5. Locate the slider control and secure through the upper hole with 1 off countersunk screw supplied.

Step 6. Secure the top of the left hand bracket and bottom of the slider control using 1 off countersunk screw supplied.

11.4 Fitting the 'Luxor', 'Opulent', 'Heritage' and 'Westminster' fascia.

1. Fit the fascia to the appliance by locating the top to the upper hanging brackets (See figure 23), then attaching it to the body of the appliance using the two screws supplied (See figure 24).

2. Connect the control linkage to the control pivot plate using the shouldered screw and using a screwdriver (NOT finger tight only) (See figure 26).

3. 'Luxor' and 'Opulent' models only - Fit the decorative knob to the firefront / ash pan and place centrally beneath the fascia.

4. Supplied with the fire is a self adhesive control position label. Peel the backing from

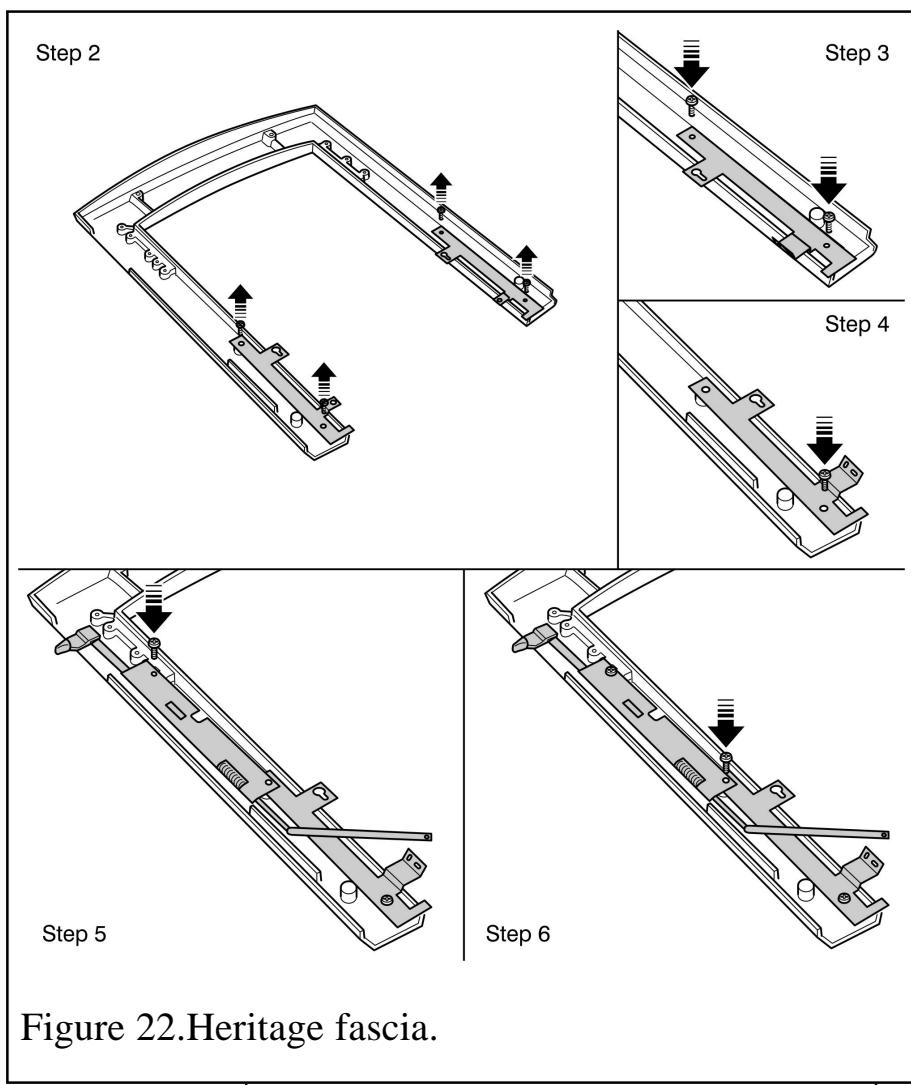


Figure 22.Heritage fascia.

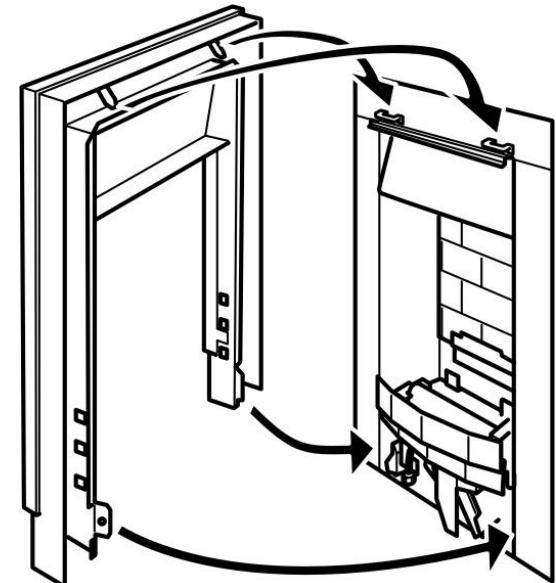


Figure 23. Fitting the fascia (Shown with Chic fascia)

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the label and place as in figure 27.

5. Locate the lower firefront.

11.5 Fitting the Chic and Envy front fascia.

1. Remove the packing from the fascia.
2. The lower fascia section is held in place with magnets. Hold the sides of the lower fascia and pull gently forward to remove.
3. A 'Hole in the wall' baffle is supplied with 'Chic' models. In elevated installations this baffle will reduce the visibility of the sealing tape. If required, locate the baffle as in figure 25.
4. Fit the fascia to the appliance by locating the top to the upper hanging brackets (Figure 23), then attaching it to the body of the appliance using the two screws supplied. If using the 'Hole in the wall' baffle, place the fascia brackets over the baffle and secure using the two screws for securing the fascia.
(See Figure 24).
5. Connect the control linkage to the control pivot plate using the shouldered screw previously removed and using a screwdriver (NOT finger tight only) (See figure 26).
6. **Chic model only** - Supplied in the fascia pack are two tubular trim sets. Hang one set at the top of the fascia and the other at the bottom
(See figure 28).
6. **Envy model only** - Locate the lower section of the fascia onto the tabs as shown in figure 29
7. The lower section of the fascia has two tabs. Locate these into the slots in the fascia (See figure 30). It may be necessary to re-position the magnets that secure the lower section.

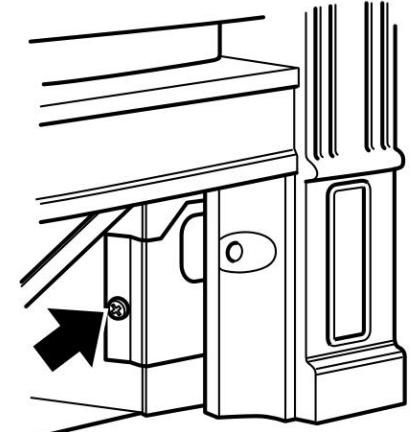


Figure 24. Fascia securing screws (fascia may differ from that shown).

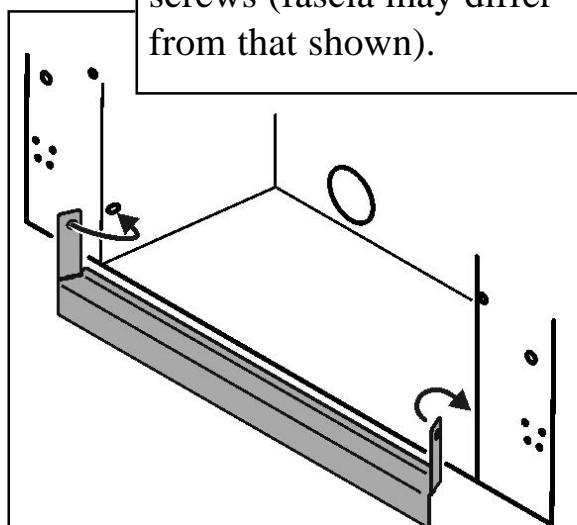


Figure 25. Baffle fitting (Shown without burner for clarity)

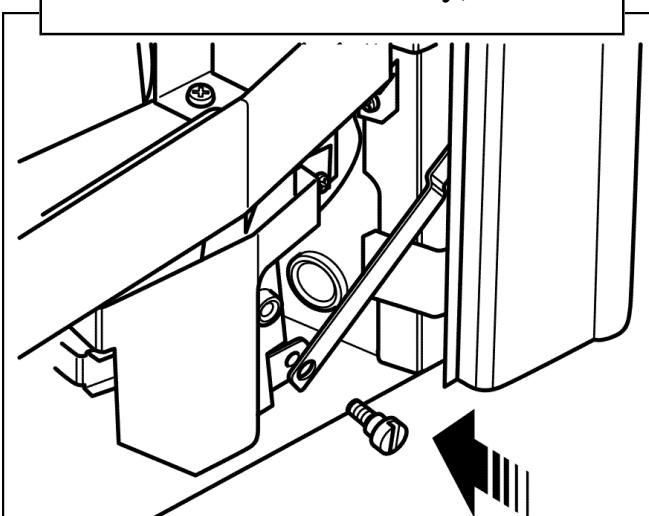


Figure 26. Shouldered screw.

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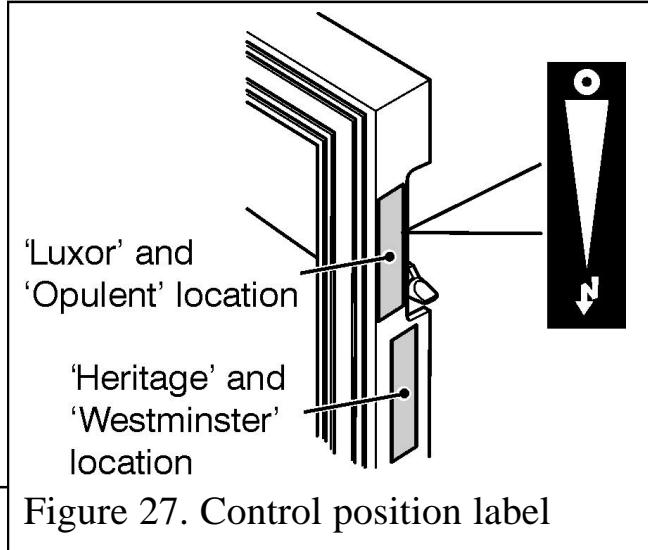


Figure 27. Control position label

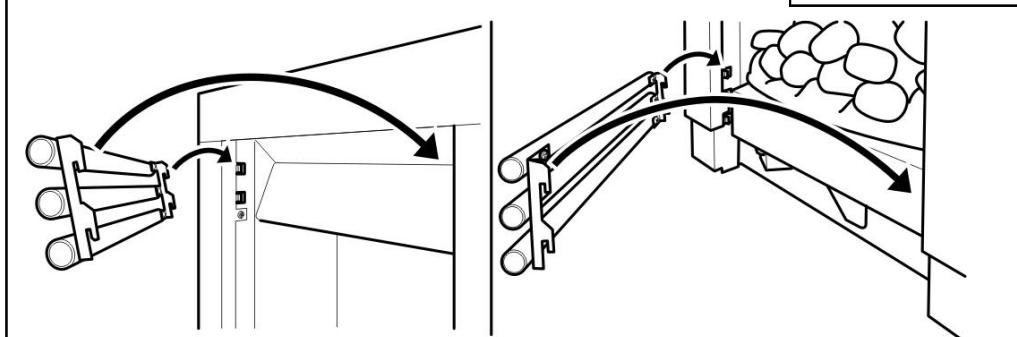


Figure 28. Fitting the 'Chic' hanging trims

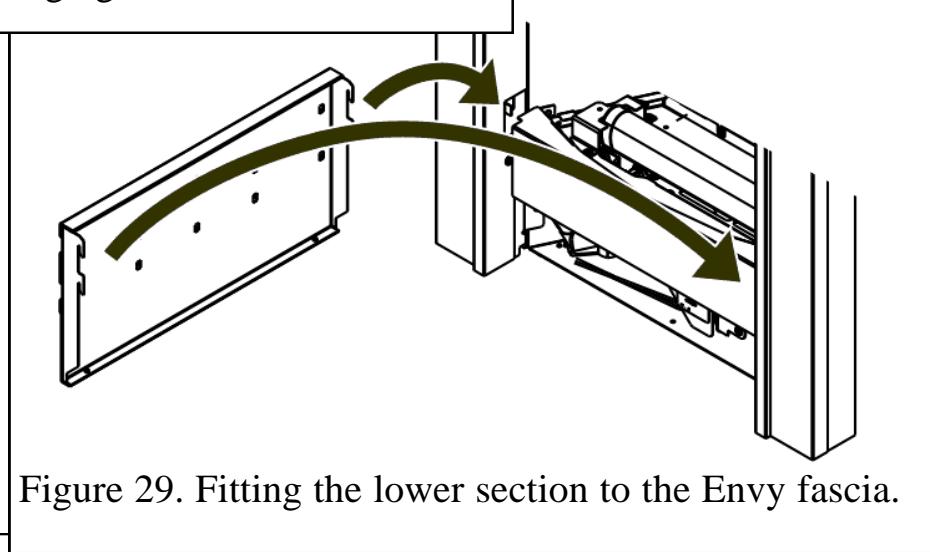


Figure 29. Fitting the lower section to the Envy fascia.

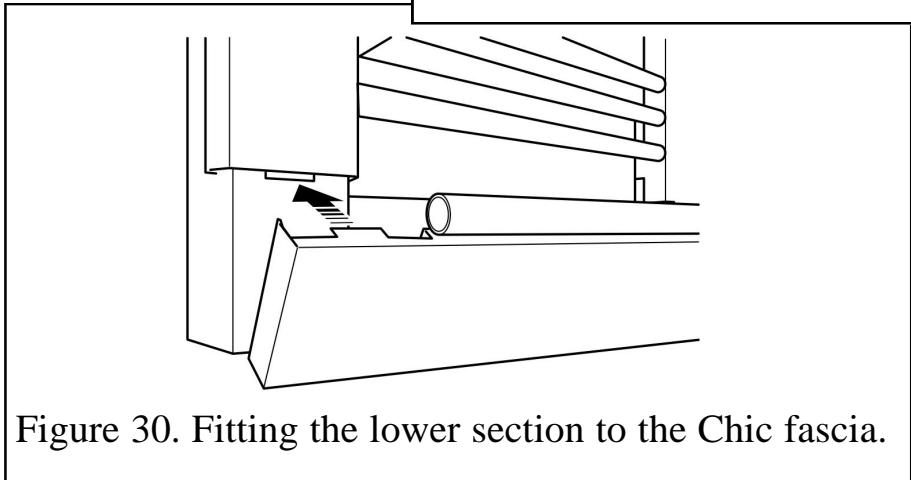


Figure 30. Fitting the lower section to the Chic fascia.

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12. FITTING THE CERAMIC FUEL EFFECT

The installer and owner guide for the ceramic fuel effect is supplied with the ceramic fuel effect. It is important that the fitting guide for the ceramic fuel effect be placed inside or attached to this guide and handed to the customer following completion of the 'Final review' section.

13. FULL OPERATING CHECKS

13.1 Recheck the control settings.

The control position markings on the fascia are shown in figure 31.

Please note:

- When first turned on from cold, the flames will appear predominantly blue.
- When operating the fire for the first time, some vapours may be given off which could set off smoke alarms in the vicinity. These vapours are quite normal with new appliances. They are totally harmless and will disappear after a few hours use.

13.1.1 Lighting the burner.

1. Make sure the slider button is at the off position (At topmost position marked "O" on the front fascia).

2. Open the isolating valve on the inlet 'T' connector. Replace the sealing screw and test around the sealing screw for gas soundness with a suitable leak detection fluid.

3. Slide the button to the bottom (ignition) position marked  . Retain in this position

to ignite the pilot. The burner should ignite at its lowest setting within 4 seconds of the pilot igniting. Keep at this position for a further 10 seconds to allow the pilot flame to stabilise.

4. Release the button. The button should automatically spring up to the low heat position. If the flames go out at this stage or when checking the rest of the setting positions, try the full lighting sequence again. If the flames fail after two attempts, investigate the pilot unit.

13.1.2 Operating the burner.

1. Gradually slide the button up to increase the burner setting. The burner should be at its maximum setting at the high heat position shown in figure 31. You should feel a check to the button movement at this position.

2. Slide the control button up past the high heat position to the off ("O") position at the

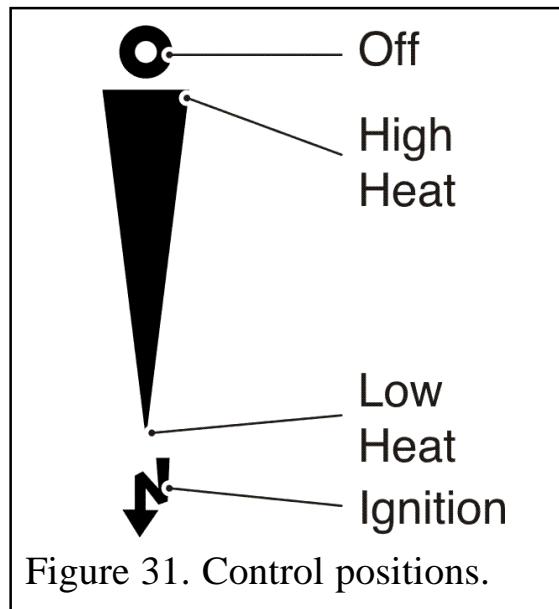


Figure 31. Control positions.

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top of the slide slot. Both pilot and main burner should go out.

While cooling the ceramic fuel effects may make some crackling noises. This is quite normal.

3. Check that the control linkage bar does not interfere with the appliance cable retention nuts or wires.

14. SPILLAGE & FLAME SUPERVISION CHECKS

14.1 Check for spillage.

A spillage check must be made before leaving the installed appliance with the customer. Make this with all the ceramic fuel effect pieces in position.

1. Close all doors and windows in the room containing the appliance.

2. Light the appliance and turn the control knob to "HIGH".

3. Leave the appliance on for five minutes.

4. Place the smoke match into the appliance canopy (See figure 32).

5. The installation is satisfactory if the smoke is drawn into the appliance. If the smoke is not drawn into the appliance, leave the appliance alight at the maximum setting for a further ten minutes and then repeat the test. If smoke is still not drawn into the appliance, inspect the sealing to the fireplace surround. If the sealing is satisfactory but the appliance is installed with the flue restrictor (See section 8.2), remove the restrictor, reseal the appliance and retest. If smoke is still not drawn into the appliance, **disconnect the appliance and seek expert advice.**

6. If the above test is satisfactory, open all internal connecting doors, hatches, etc., in the room. Keep all doors and windows that open to the outside of the building closed. Recheck for spillage as above. If an extractor fan is installed in the same room as the appliance or a connecting room, check that spillage does not occur with the fan operating and all doors and other openings between the fan and the appliance open. If the smoke is drawn into the appliance, continue with the installation. If the test is not satisfactory, **disconnect the appliance and advise the customer of the cause of failure.**

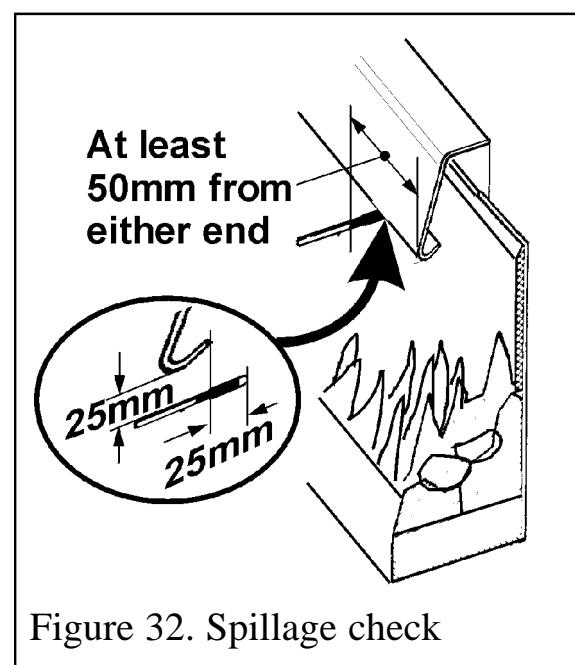


Figure 32. Spillage check

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14.2 Flame supervision and spillage monitoring system.

The pilot unit incorporates a system that will automatically shut off the gas supply if the pilot flame goes out or if there is insufficient oxygen due to spillage or lack of ventilation.

Check that the system operates properly as follows;

1. Light the appliance. Set the slide control to the maximum burning position and leave for one minute.

2. Set the control to the Low burning position. Isolate the gas supply at the inlet 'T' connector. The pilot and main burner will go out. **Note the time when the pilot goes out.** Listen for a snap sound at the gas tap. **Note the time when the sound is heard.** This sound is caused by an electromagnetic valve shutting off the gas supply through the tap. The valve is located in the body of the tap. The valve should operate **within 60 seconds of the pilot going out.** If the valve does not operate within this time limit do not allow the appliance to be used until the fault has been corrected.

This monitoring system must not be adjusted, bypassed or put out of operation.

This monitoring system, or any of its parts, must only be exchanged using authorised parts.

3. Open the isolating valve on the inlet 'T' connector. Screw on the end cap and test for leaks.

4. Set the slider to the "Off" ("O") position.

15. FINAL REVIEW

1. Visually inspect the appliance. Clean off any marks incurred during installation.

Metal Parts

- Clean the metal parts with a slightly damp lint free non-abrasive cloth and then dry.
- Do not use abrasive cleaners as these will scratch the fire surface.
- **Chic, Envy and Westminster fascia** - Clean the metal parts with a slightly damp cloth and then dry. If this does not work apply a very small amount of 'baby oil' to a lint free non-abrasive cloth and wipe over the surface. Use a clean cloth to wipe off the oil.

2. Advise the customer how to operate the fire.

3. Explain to the customer that the appliance has a flame failure and spillage monitoring system. Point out the explanation of this system shown in the owner guide.

Advise that if the fire goes out for any reason, wait at least three minutes before relighting. Stress that if the monitoring system repeatedly shuts off the fire, the appliance should be switched off and a specialist should be consulted. Point out that the lighting instruction details are on a metal plate attached at the bottom of the appliance.

4. Advise that the fire may give off a slight odour while new. This is quite normal and it will disappear after a short period of use.

5. Advise that any cleaning must only be carried out when the fire is off and cold.

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- 6.** Advise the customer that they should read the Owner guide before operating the fire and always follow the advice in the section headed “Cleaning your fire”.
- 7.** Advise the customer that the appliance will operate to its maximum potential if the flue is primed during the first 20 – 30 minutes of use. To do this, simply turn the control to its highest setting. This will also burn off any carbon deposits that may have formed during previous use.

If using the appliance for long periods it is beneficial to change between settings. This will also help to remove any carbon deposits that may form during use.

- 8.** Recommend that the appliance should be serviced and the chimney inspected by a competent person (In the UK a CORGI registered person) at least annually.

If the appliance is in premises in the United Kingdom occupied by a tenant, point out that by law a landlord must have any gas appliance, flue and pipework which is situated in a tenant's premises checked for safety at least every 12 months.

- 9.** Advise the customer that the fascia, hotbox and ceramic pieces can be cleaned as described in the owner guide and that the loose ceramic fuel effect pieces must be replace as described in those instructions.

Stress that no extra ceramic fuel effect pieces must be added over and above those supplied with the appliance and that any replacements must only be the authorised spares. Warn that ignoring this advice could cause incomplete clearance of the products of combustion with consequent health hazards.

- 10.** Inform the customer that the Serial number for the appliance is located on the metal plate, located behind the firefront casting / lower hanging trim and underneath the burner.

- 11.** Inform the customer how to access the igniter block and battery.

- 12.** Hand the literature pack with this guide to the customer.

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16. SERVICING & PARTS REPLACEMENT

Always turn off the gas supply and allow the appliance to cool completely before commencing any servicing (The appliance inlet “T” connector incorporates an isolating valve).

It is recommended that, at least once a year, the appliance is disconnected and the fireplace opening checked and cleared of any debris.

This product uses fuel effect pieces and a burner compartment rear wall containing Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF), which are man-made vitreous silicate fibres. Excessive exposure to these materials may cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Consequently, it is important to take care when handling these articles to ensure that the release of dust is kept to a minimum. To ensure that the release of fibres from these RCF articles is kept to a minimum, during installation and servicing we recommend that you use a HEPA filtered vacuum to remove any dust and soot accumulated in and around the fire before and after working on the fire. When replacing these articles we recommend that the replaced items are not broken up, but are sealed within a heavy duty polythene bag, clearly labelled as RCF waste. RCF waste is classed as a stable, non-reactive hazardous waste and may be disposed at a landfill licensed to accept such waste. Protective clothing is not required when handling these articles, but we recommend you follow the normal hygiene rules of not smoking, eating or drinking in the work area and always wash your hands before eating or drinking.

- Check that the appliance is clean and that soot or debris is not blocking the gaps between the ceramic fuel effect pieces causing an imperfect flame.
- Check that soot or debris is not impairing the electrode spark or pilot burner.
- Check that soot or debris is not blocking any of the holes in the main burner.
- After servicing, make sure that the ceramic fuel effect pieces are replaced correctly as described in the installer and owner guide supplied with the ceramic fuel effect. The ceramic fuel effect guide should be placed inside or attached to this guide.
- **Always test for gas soundness and spillage after servicing the appliance.**

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16.1 Checking the aeration setting of the burner.

1. The aeration shutter is factory set for use with a 'pebble' ceramic fuel effect. It is important to ensure that the aeration setting is correct for the ceramic fuel effect used. Check the aeration shutter setting even if fitting the 'pebble' fuel effect (See figure 33).

2. To adjust the aeration setting to suit the fuel effect used, loosen the two aeration shutter screws, slide the aeration shutter to the desired position and tighten the fixing screws.

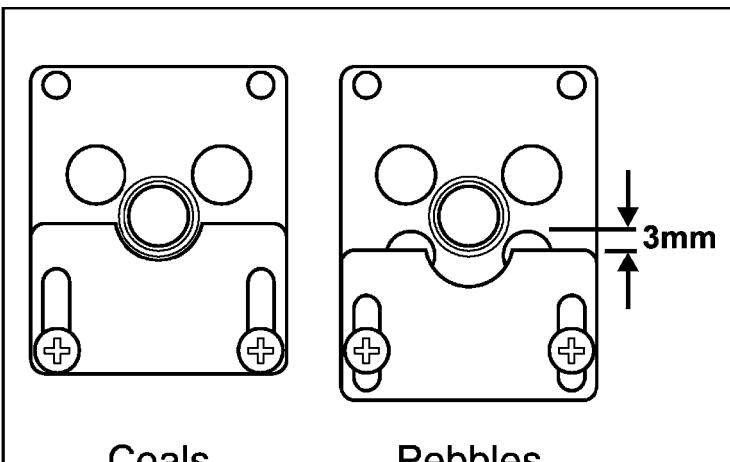


Figure 33. Aeration shutter settings

16.2 To remove the ignition microswitch.

(See figures 34 & 35).

The ignition microswitch is stamped V4NT9C4YC

1. Remove the bottom front cover and the front cover casting.
2. Detach the microswitch cover by removing one screw and pulling clear of the location lug (See figure 34).
3. Disconnect the leads from the ignition microswitch (The lower of the two microswitches - See figure 35).
4. Detach the microswitch and insulation pad by removing two screws.
5. Replace in the reverse order.
6. Check that the microswitch operates correctly by fully closing it and observing that there are sparks at the pilot electrode.

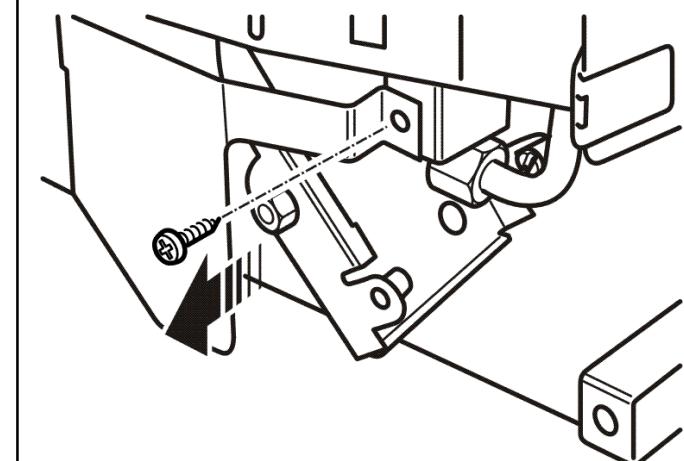


Figure 34. Microswitch cover removal

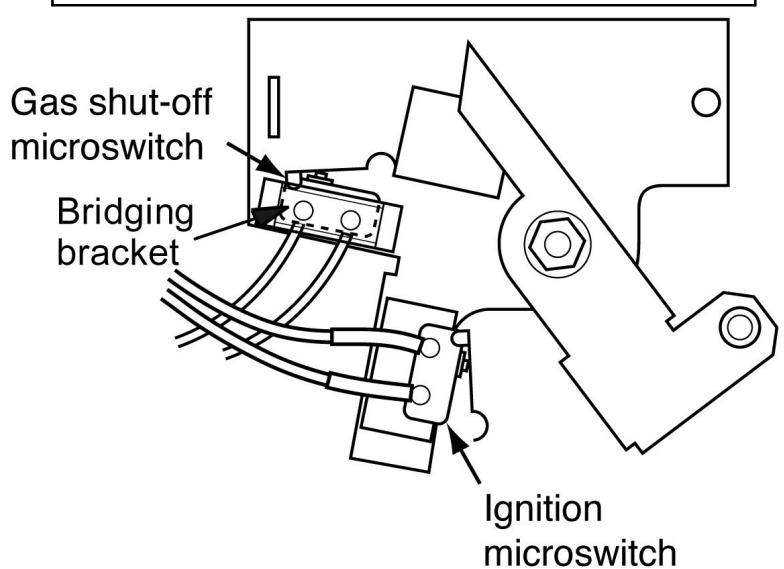


Figure 35. Microswitches

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16.3 To remove the gas shut-off microswitch.

(See figures 34, 35 & 36).

The gas shut-off microswitch is stamped V4NT9C2YCGPX or V4NT9C2YCAUX.

1. Remove the bottom front cover or fire front casting.

2. Detach the microswitch cover by removing one screw and pulling clear of the location lug (See figure 34).

3. Loosen the thermocouple nut to free the microswitch leads and pull the leads clear of the thermocouple interrupter block (See figure 36).

4. Detach the bridging bracket, microswitch assembly by removing two screws (See figure 35).

5. Replace in the reverse order. When refitting the leads to the interrupter block, make sure that they are secured firmly to give a good electrical contact.

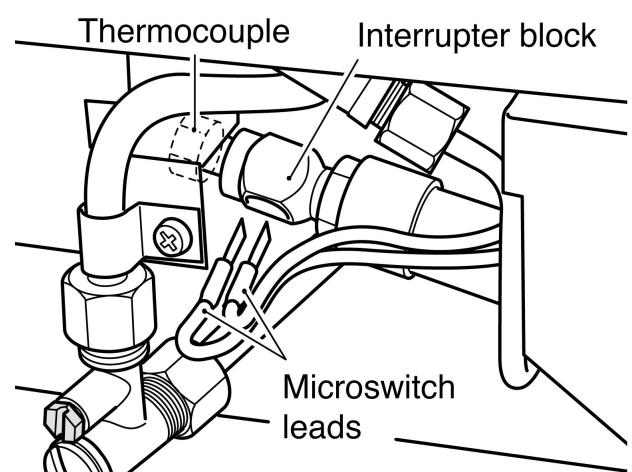


Figure 36. Thermocouple interrupter block

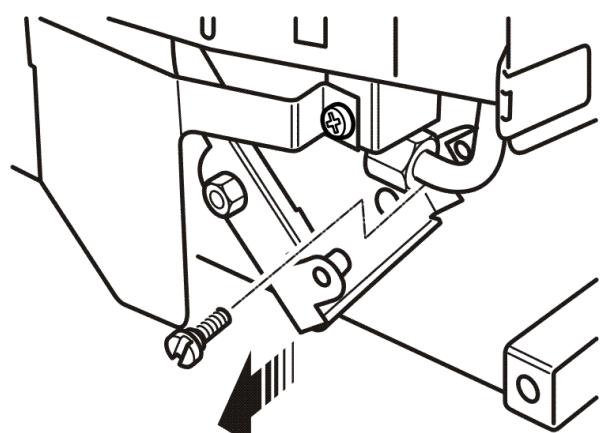


Figure 37. Control linkage disconnection

16.4 To remove the fascia.

1. Remove the bottom front cover or fire front casting.

2. Detach the control-linking bar from the control pivot bracket by removing the knurled screw, which joins the control linking bar to the control pivot unit (See figure 37).

3. Remove the two screws securing the bottom of the fascia to the sides of the hotbox (See figure 38).

4. **Make sure that the control linking bar has been detached (See point 2).** Carefully lift the fascia unit upward to clear the upper retaining brackets on the hotbox (See figure 39). Pull the fascia clear and place carefully aside.

5. Refit in the reverse order. Make sure that the fascia is properly located over the upper retaining brackets. See section 11 of this manual for detailed fitting instructions.

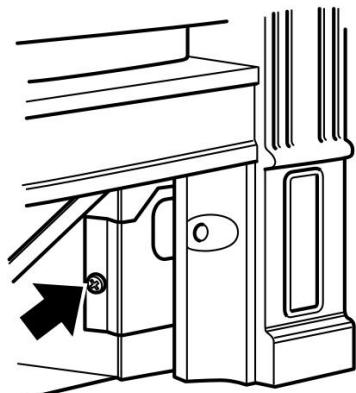


Figure 38. Securing screws (fascia may differ from that shown)

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16.5 To replace the slider control button.

1. Remove the fascia (See section 16.4)
2. Detach the slider control from the fascia by removing two screws (See figure 40).
3. Detach the control slide button from the slider control by removing two screws (See figure 41).
4. Replace in the reverse order.

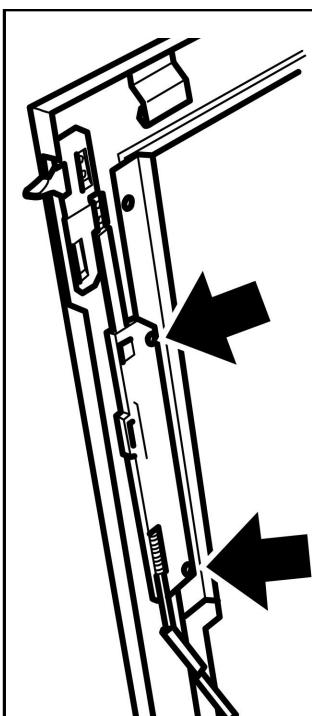


Figure 40. Slider control removal

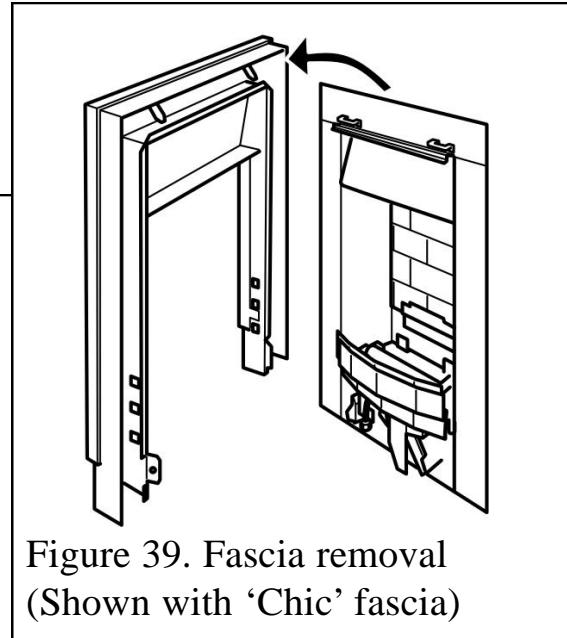


Figure 39. Fascia removal
(Shown with 'Chic' fascia)

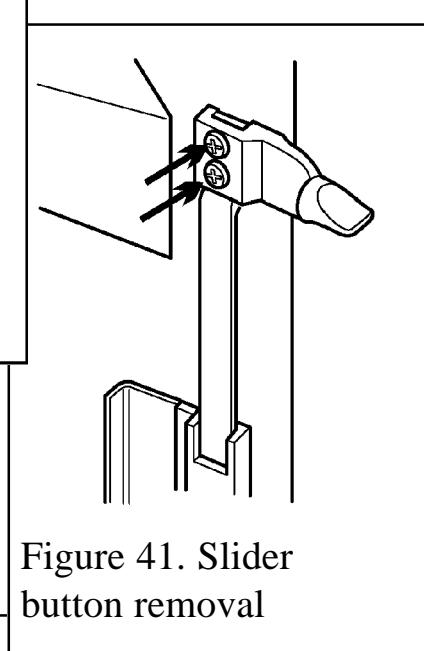


Figure 41. Slider button removal

16.6 To remove the burner unit.

1. Remove the fascia (See section 16.4).
2. Remove the ceramic fuel effect pieces.
3. Support the inlet 'T' connector to avoid straining the pipework and disconnect the appliance from the 'T' connector.
4. Detach the burner unit from the hotbox by removing two screws (See figure 42).
5. Replace in the reverse order.

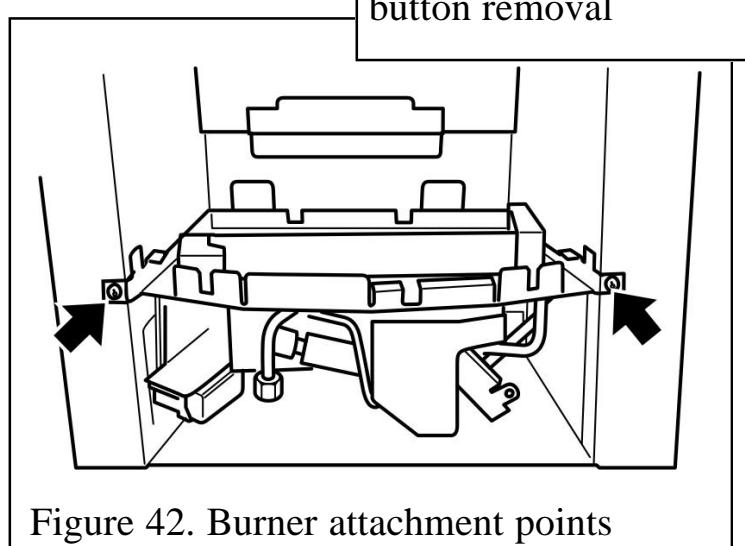


Figure 42. Burner attachment points

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16.7 To remove the electronic ignition generator.

1. Remove the burner unit (See section 16.6)
2. Remove the battery.
3. Remove the spark lead and microswitch leads remembering to make note of their positions.
5. Unscrew the two fixing screws that attach the generator unit to the support bracket. The igniter generator can now be removed (See figure 43).
8. Replace the generator
9. Refit in the reverse order.

16.8 To remove the thermocouple interrupter block.

(See figure 36).

1. Remove the burner unit (See section 16.6).
2. Detach the thermocouple from the interrupter block by unscrewing the thermocouple nut.
3. Detach the two microswitch leads from the interrupter block.
4. Remove the interrupter block by unscrewing from the gas shut-off tap.
5. Refit in the reverse order. If the microswitch leads cannot be easily attached to the interrupter block when it is fully tightened to the gas shut-off tap, slacken it and rotate to allow the leads to be fitted. Retighten making sure that the leads remain in place in the interrupter block. Fit and tighten the thermocouple nut making sure that the leads are secured in the interrupter block to give a good electrical contact.

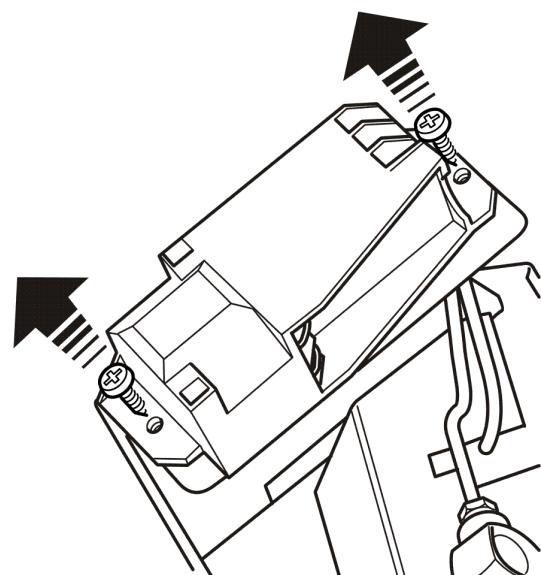


Figure 43. Removal of electronic ignition generator

16.9 To remove the pilot unit.

1. Remove the burner unit (See section 16.6).
2. Detach the pilot pipe from the pilot unit.
3. Detach the thermocouple from the interrupter block by unscrewing the thermocouple nut.
4. Detach the electrode lead from the underside of the electrode tab.
6. Remove the two screws securing the pilot unit (See figure 44).
7. Refit in the reverse order.

Note:

1. *The pilot unit is an atmosphere sensing device. It must be replaced as a whole assembly. Its individual components are not separately replaceable.*
2. *When the thermocouple is removed from the interrupter block, the microswitch lead terminals in the interrupter block will be loose. Make sure that they are properly*

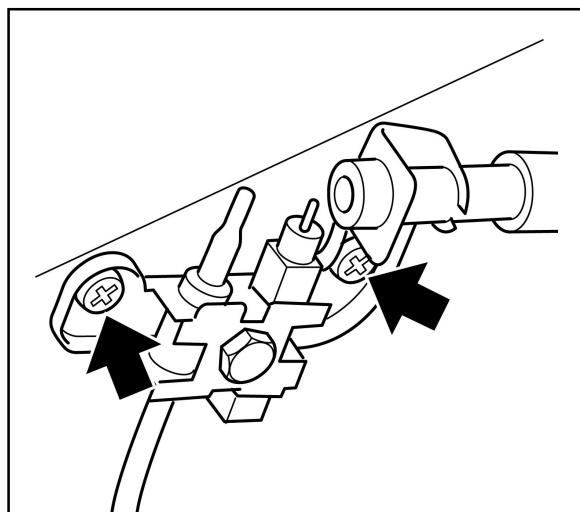


Figure 44. Pilot unit removal

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secured to give a good electrical contact when retightening the thermocouple nut.

16.10 To remove the shut-off tap.

(See figure 45).

1. Remove the burner unit (See section 16.6).

2. If lying the burner on its back, ensure that the work surface is suitably protected. This will avoid damage to the work surface. Turn the burner unit upside down. Detach the thermocouple and interrupter block from the tap (See section 16.8 paragraphs 2 - 4).

3. Detach the pilot pipe from the tap.

4. Detach the inlet pipe.

5. Remove the hexagonal nut securing the tap to the mounting bracket.

6. Detach the elbow by unfastening the hexagonal nut connecting it to the flow rate controller. Lift the tap (complete with elbow) clear.

7. Loosen the hexagonal locknut securing the elbow to the tap. Remove the elbow by rotating it.

8. If fitting a new tap, remove the hexagonal nut at the mounting bracket end of the old tap and fit to the replacement tap. Refit in the reverse order. When refitting, make sure that the tap spindle is in the correct relationship relative to the control pivot bracket. Rotate the pivot bracket fully clockwise. The tap spindle should “bottom out” (i.e. the tap should be fully open) after the pivot bracket has actuated the ignition microswitch but before it has pushed the microswitch leaf against the microswitch body.

When refitting the thermocouple and interrupter block, make sure that the microswitch wires are properly secured to give a good electrical contact.

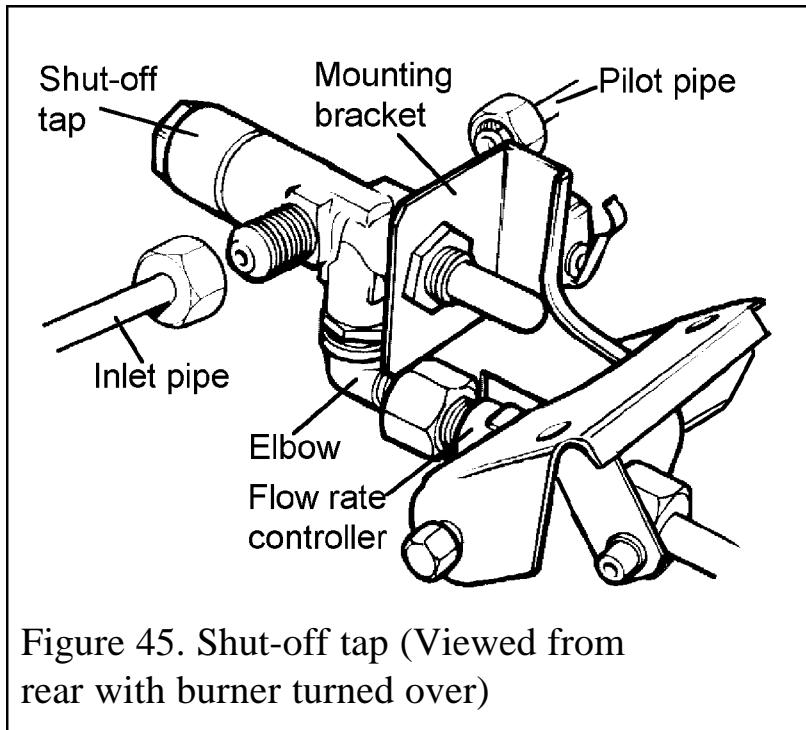


Figure 45. Shut-off tap (Viewed from rear with burner turned over)

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16.11 To remove the gas flow rate controller.

(See figure 46).

1. Remove the burner unit (See section 16.6).
2. If lying the burner on its back, ensure that the work surface is suitably protected. This will avoid damage to the work surface.
3. Detach the microswitch cover (See section 16.2 paragraph 2).
4. Detach the shut-off tap as detailed in section 16.10 paragraphs 2-6.
5. Detach the burner pipe from the controller. Support the controller while detaching to prevent excessive strain.
6. Remove the nut and washer securing the control pivot bracket to the controller at the front. Support the pivot bracket while removing the nut to prevent possible damage to the microswitch.
7. Remove the hexagonal bolt securing the control pivot bracket to the controller at the rear.
8. Detach the control pivot bracket.
9. Remove the hexagonal nut securing the controller to the front mounting bracket and remove the flow rate controller.
10. Refit in the reverse order.

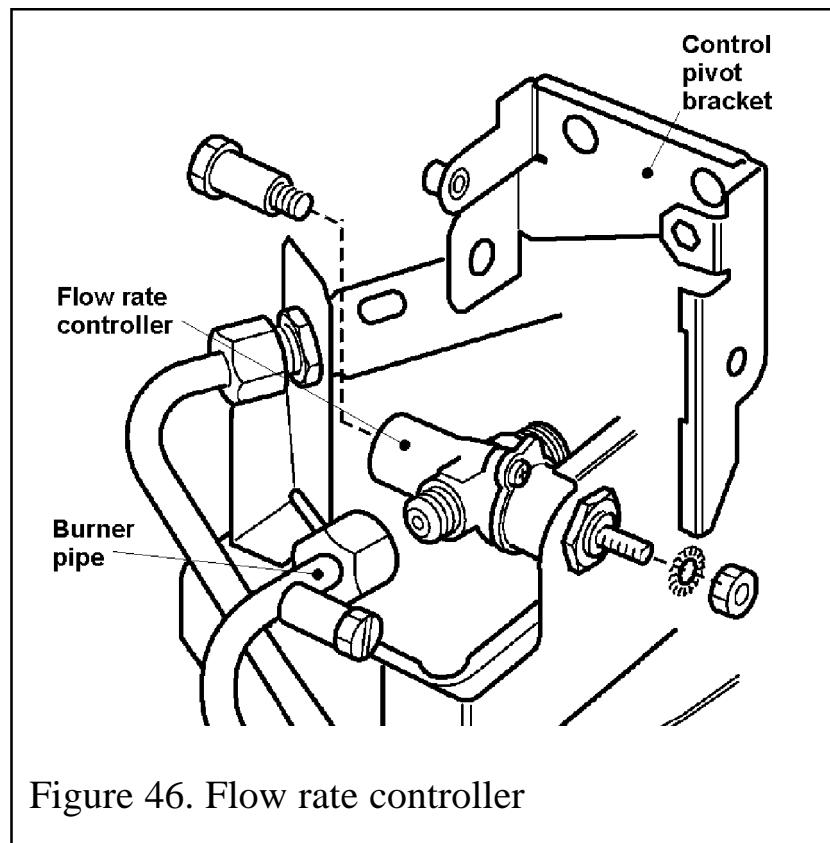


Figure 46. Flow rate controller

16.12 To replace the burner.

(See figure 47).

1. Remove the burner unit (See section 16.6).
2. Support the elbow injector and unscrew the injector nut.
3. Remove the two screws from the burner clamping plate (See figure 47).
4. Lift the right hand side of the burner, slide it to the right and lift clear
5. Refit in reverse order.

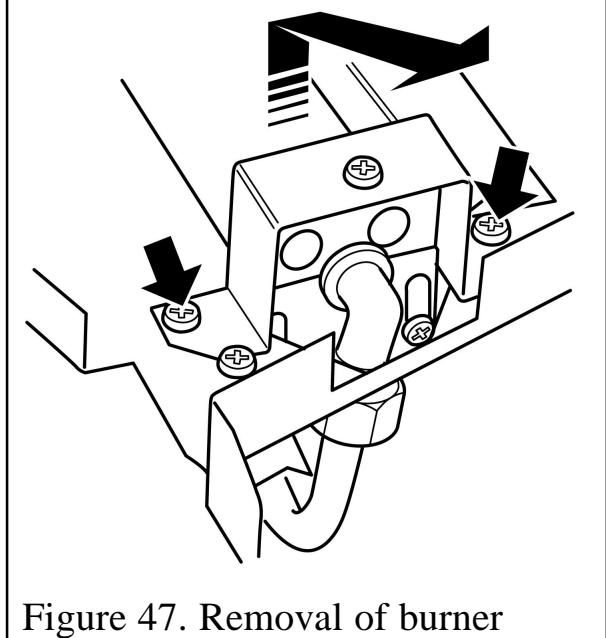


Figure 47. Removal of burner

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16.13 To remove the main burner injector.

(See figure 48).

1. Remove the burner (See section 16.12).
2. Remove the burner clamping screw (See figure 48).
3. Unscrew the injector from the burner
4. Refit in the reverse order.

16.14 To remove the appliance from the fireplace.

1. Remove the burner unit (See section 16.6).
2. (See section 9.1 of this guide), slacken the hexagonal adjusters on the cable retainers and unscrew the thumbscrews to release the cables.

3. Refit as described in the relevant installation sections. Make sure gas soundness, sealing, spillage test and performance are satisfactory.

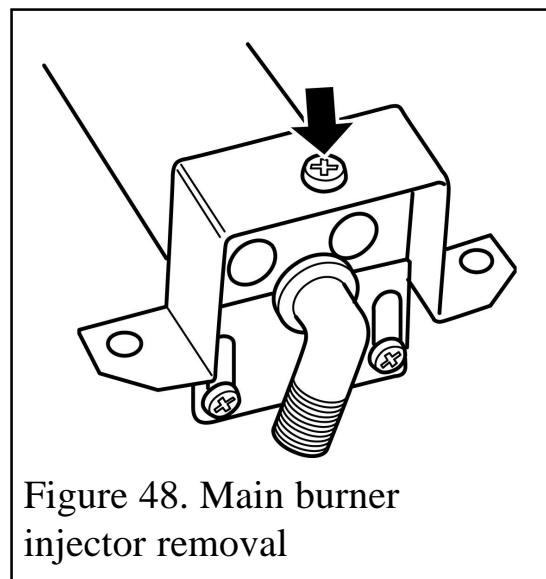


Figure 48. Main burner injector removal